# The China Weekly REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

*A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917*


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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931 VOLUME 58, NUMBER 6

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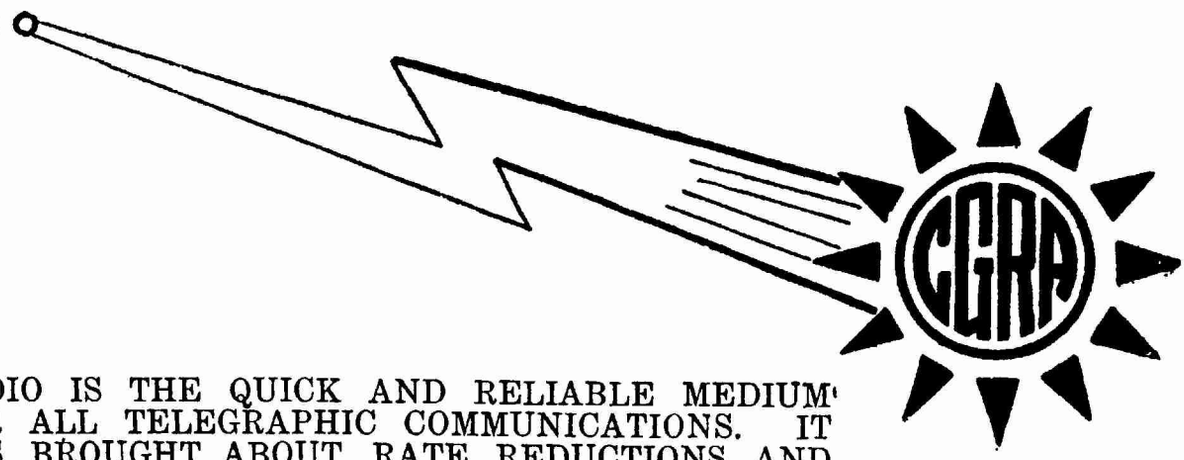


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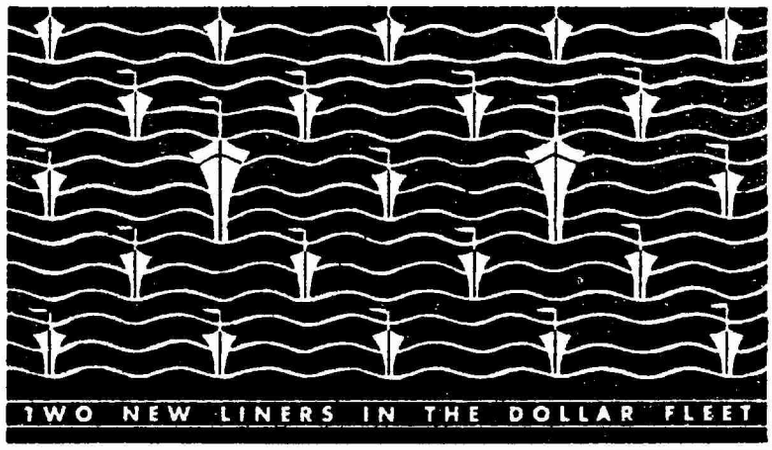


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# The China Weekly REVIEW

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.


## WANTED—A FOREIGN MINISTER

CHINA is to-day seriously handicapped in that at a time when she most needs a strong Foreign Minister that important ministerial post is vacant. Dr. C. T. Wang, following his narrow escape from death at the hands of a body of half-crazed students has resigned the position and although urged to carry on he resolutely refuses. He is now in Shanghai recovering from his very serious injuries to head and body inflicted by his would-be murderers.

Dr. Alfred Sze, China's Minister in London and chief delegate to the League of Nations assembly, has been offered the post but declines to assume it, and indeed his appointment would have carried with it serious disadvantages. It would have taken Dr. Sze some time to wind up affairs in London and get back to Nanking; it would have occupied a period that is going to be vital to this country. China needs a man immediately to carry through a series of delicate negotiations with Japan.

Japan has already started on an extensive campaign of calumny and falsehood—which Dr. Wang in office would never have let pass unchallenged. A lie set going takes a lot of overtaking and some of Japan's prime ones of the past week or two may never get overtaken. Urgent action regarding the post of Foreign Minister is essential. Japan, it is true, has not yet fulfilled the promises she solemnly made through Mr. Yoshizawa at Geneva but the fact remains that, having been dropped by the League, China must make the best of fighting her own battle.

It is obvious that negotiations have to be commenced soon for a readjustment of the position in Manchuria and China needs her best diplomats to combat her wily neighbor and to obtain something approaching justice. Yet, at the time of writing there is no man in office to commence this important work. Before long, if the present position at the Foreign Ministry is not cleared up, Japan will be telling the world China refuses to negotiate and therefore is guilty of insincerity or some other imagined sin and, moreover, the rest of the world will believe the story.

At the moment there seems no qualified man willing to take up the admittedly terrible burden of the Foreign Ministry and maybe the Government will be compelled again to request Dr. Wang to resume his labors. There could be no better man. No one perhaps has a better perspective

of Japanese aggression and machination in Manchuria and his record of the last three years stamps him as an outstanding diplomat and negotiator. In any event such an able man is bound to be called upon by the Government at no very distant date. Dr. Wang deserves a rest because of the work he has done; but will he agree to forego that in order to render a service to China that perhaps can be rendered by no one so well as by himself? The committee to handle foreign affairs that has been formed in Nanking is an excellent committee but a committee cannot negotiate as can one able man. In the short period of three years Dr. Wang negotiated and signed no less than 40 highly important agreements and treaties between China and foreign powers although he was a lone negotiator, representing a weak country that had no navy or army to back its policy—merely moral force behind its arguments and pleas. It is a record such as few foreign ministers in the world could show. The foreign relations committee in Nanking can formulate a general policy but it needs an able diplomat to carry it out. Dr. Wang obviously is the man for the job but if he persistently refuses to take up office again immediately then someone else must be found.

Rumor has been busy with the names of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and Dr. W. W. Yen, the latter recently having been appointed to Washington in succession to Dr. C. C. Wu Both these men are able diplomats. The choice may or may not fall on them, the one certain thing is that it should fall on some one able man as early as possible before Japan too far consolidates the position she has taken up by force of arms in Manchuria.

## BRITAIN'S CRITICAL GENERAL ELECTION

BRITAIN'S financial troubles are not over yet and in the course of trying to solve them she is now to undergo a general election which carries with it the possibility of a change of government. The National Government headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is asking the electors of Britain to give them a "doctor's mandate," which means freedom to prescribe anything they think necessary to bolster up sterling and bring about a balance of trade.

It is probable that the country will not care to sign a blank cheque so large as this and copies of London papers of Conservative views now arriving predict that the Labor opposition headed by Mr. Arthur Henderson will poll a heavy vote. Possibly it may oust the Government.

The National Government is now bound pretty well hand and foot, existing on credits supplied by France and the United States. The credit from America unquestionably was made available only on condition that the British Government effect serious economies, particularly on the granting of doles to unemployed. Government spokesmen in the House of Commons denied that the American Government made this a condition of the granting of credit but there seems little doubt that this condition was well understood between the Federal Reserve Bank on one hand and the Bank of England on the other. Thus to a degree the policy of the National Government of Britain seems to be under dictation from Paris and Washington. If this is realised by the elector in Britain who can say what will happen to Mr. MacDonald and his National Government composed of Conservatives and Liberals with three disowned Laborites thrown in?

The Government expressly undertook a scheme of drastic economies for two reasons, first to retain the gold standard and secondly to balance the budget. It remains to be seen whether the budget will balance. It has been done on paper but whether revenue will come up to expectations only time can tell. Therefore the Government cannot claim any kudos for having "balanced the budget." As everyone knows the gold standard has gone and the pound sterling has slumped, so no congratulations are likely to be forthcoming on that point. On what then will Mr. MacDonald ask for a "Doctor's mandate"? If he is thrown out it means that a Socialist Government inevitably goes in and there will be a complete reversal of policy. What is likely to happen then? Will a Socialist Government bow to Paris and Wall Street or will it take an attitude of defiance and if it does will France and America stop credits? Unquestionably Britain is having the most important general election she has had this side of the Great War and much is in the melting pot. It is an election which possibly may change the course of history in Europe.

## Dr. C. T. Wang Recuperating in Local Hospital

Dr. C. T. Wang, who resigned as Foreign Minister last week, following the assault made on him by a mob of students at Nanking, came down to Shanghai on board the Chinese gunboat *Yungsui* October 2, and immediately entered a local hospital. He refused to see representatives of the press. Dr. Wang had sufficiently recovered to walk down the gangway of the vessel which anchored at the Navy Wharf, Nantao. Armed guards escorted him to a closed car which was waiting to take him away.

## Dr. Alfred Sze Declines Position of Foreign Minister

Although the announcement was made almost immediately after the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to England, had been appointed as his successor, a reply promptly came from Dr. Sze, who has been busy at Geneva during the past few weeks as the head of China's delegation to the League of Nations, that he declined the honor for "personal" reasons. The interest taken by the public, the Chinese public particularly, as to who would be appointed to the Foreign Ministry, has been almost as great as in the news of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria or the peace negotiations in South China.

## S. S. "President Coolidge" Will Start Voyage to Far East Next Week

The finishing touches are being put on the s.s. *President Coolidge* at Newport News Shipyards preparatory to this huge all-electric Dollar Liner taking her place in the New York-California-Manila service. The s.s. *President Coolidge*, under command of Captain K. A. Ahlin, will sail from Newport News on the morning of October 11, arriving at New York the following morning and departing on her initial voyage westward on October 15. Shipping experts have pronounced the s. s. *President Coolidge* fully the equal of the s. s. *President Hoover*, which is admitted to be America's most beautiful liner. Other officers on the ship are: William Dugan, chief engineer; Edward Seeley, purser; and Harry Laycock, in charge of the stewards' department.

# How the Japanese Troops Captured Mukden

*(Written at Mukden on Oct. 2)*

SINCE the Japanese General Staff has put into effect its long prepared plan for the military occupation of South Manchuria and the situation appears to be rapidly drifting in the direction of the inevitable steps toward actual annexation, it doesn't make much difference now how it happened. In other words, when a military machine or clique that is unhampered by constitutional restrictions, has made up its mind as to what it wants to do, it usually goes ahead and does it. This is what occurred in Mukden on the night of Sept. 18 and in the early hours of Sept. 19 when this Chinese capital city was occupied by regular Japanese troops and "reservists," and similar scenes were enacted in a dozen or more other strategic points throughout South Manchuria, a territory which is shaped somewhat like the letter "V" and which is some 450 miles in length from north to south and about 400 miles wide from east to west. In a way the territory resembles an opened Chinese fan with the handle located in the Japanese leased zone at Dairen.

But while it doesn't serve any special purpose now to analyze the particular incident that precipitated the Japanese intervention, it is nevertheless interesting and of some significance to review the Japanese explanation of the so-called "Pai-ta-ying Incident" which the Japanese used as an excuse for the military occupation of a district considerably larger than an average-size state of the American Union. That the Japanese military authorities are worried about the Pai-ta-ying incident has been the most evident thing in Mukden. On two separate occasions high Japanese military officials attached to the staff of General Honjo have taken foreign newspaper correspondents and military observers to the spot marked "X" on the map on page 204, but scarcely a day has passed since Sept. 19 when some Japanese spokesman or military officer hasn't made a fresh explanation of the incident that resulted in the original clash between Chinese and Japanese troops. And on each occasion the explanation has been different and more involved and more impossible for any intelligent person to believe.

***

The following is a summary of one version which was made by a high Japanese military officer to a group of foreign correspondents and military observers:

"Since May 18 of this year the Japanese have been annoyed by a series of attempts to hinder traffic on the South Manchuria Railway in this vicinity. These have taken the forms of stones being laid on the rails, rocks thrown at trains in the night, telephone wires being cut and attempts of Chinese to cross the railway on their way to the Peking-Mukden Railway (Chinese) station. Also there have been attempts on the part of the Chinese to prevent Japanese from walking into the country from the vicinity of the line.

"On the night of Sept. 18, Lieut. Karumata was holding patrol exercises along the railway. Four soldiers were acting as a patrol, walking in a southern direction along the side of the tracks. This point was approximately a quarter of a mile from the Chinese military barracks. The Japanese lieutenant and two soldiers were following this patrol slightly to the rear, merely in an observation capacity. The entire manouver was in the nature of a drill. This was shortly after 10:00 o'clock at night.

"After passing the point "X" about 150 yards to the south, the Japanese soldiers heard an explosion which caused them to turn about sharply. They saw several Chinese soldiers running away from this point in the direction of the Chinese barracks. The Japanese patrol immediately opened fire on the fleeing Chinese, but were themselves fired upon by Chinese soldiers concealed in the kaoliang (species of sorghum) field nearby and to the north of the position.

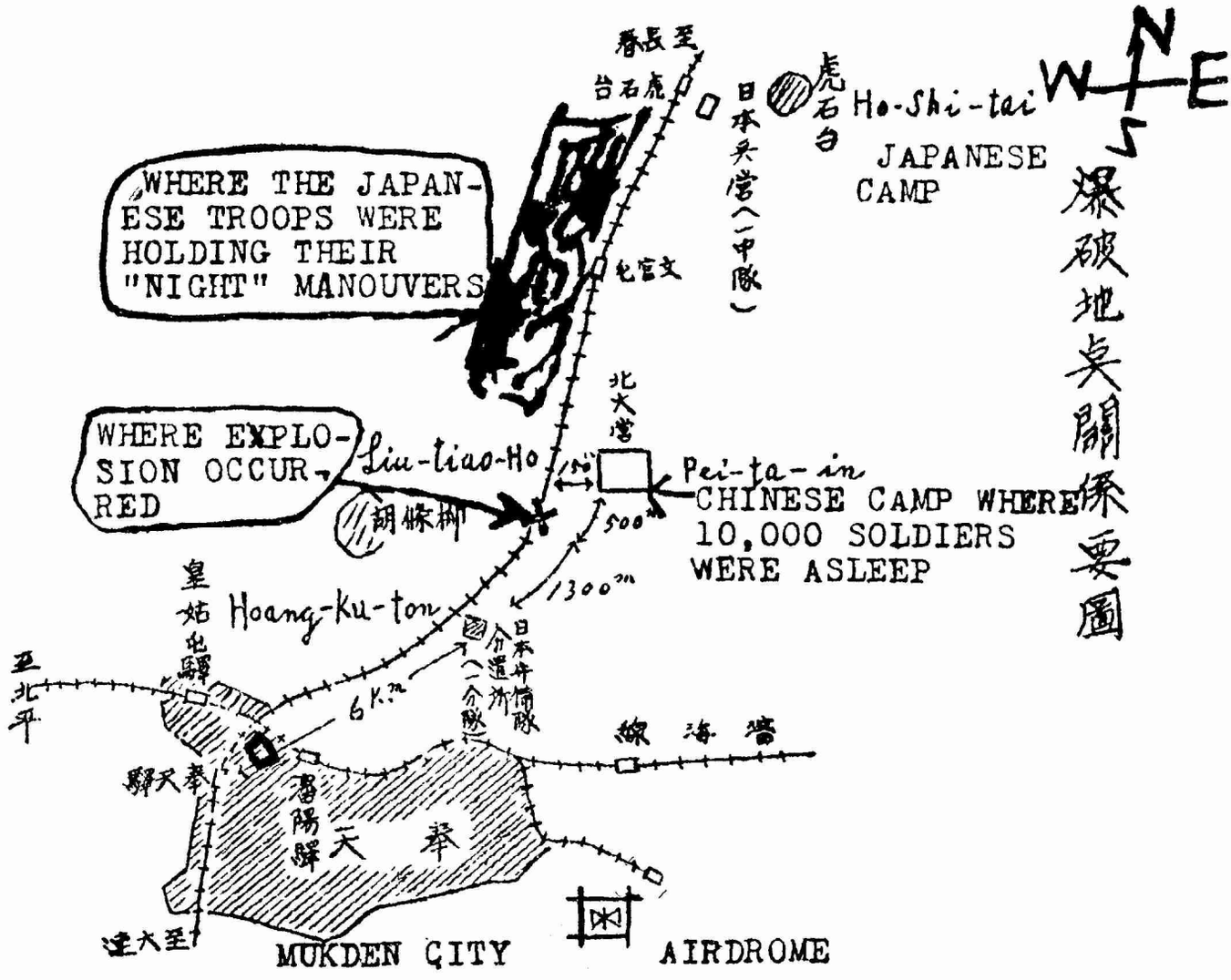
"Lieutenant Karumata immediately sent a men to the barracks on the hill, a distance of about a mile and a half, for assistance and at the same time sent another man to a telephone to warn the Japanese garrison stationed in the Japanese Concession at Mukden. Capt. Kawashima, commander of the company which made up the permanent garrison at the Japanese barracks, which were also engaged in the "night" manouvers, immediately issued 30 rounds of ammunition to each of his men and hurried to the assistance of the infantry patrol that had fired on the Chinese soldiers responsible for the blowing up of the railway track. When they arrived on the scene they immediately engaged the Chinese troops, to the number of 250 or 350 which were concealed in the kaoliang field.

"Information was sent to Col. Shimota, who hurried up from Liu-tiao-kuo with two companies of troops at about 11:50 o'clock. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Col. Shimota immediately sent orders to the Japanese troops at the Fushun coal mines. These reinforcements arrived shortly after midnight and immediately went into action. Col. Shimota realized that it was a serious undertaking for his force which numbered only 400 or only 674 with 25 officers even after the Fushun reinforcements arrived, to attack a Chinese force known to number 10,000. But duty called him to the attack and he occupied a corner of the Chinese barracks. Once he was on the point of withdrawing, but he persevered and continued the attack.

"By 5:30 o'clock the Chinese barracks had been occupied and practically destroyed, so that at dawn Col. Shimota personally led one company of Japanese troops at dawn to clear the Chinese troops from the kaoliang field. The Chinese continued fighting until dawn, even firing on the Japanese stretcher-bearers and ammuntion carriers, and in their excitement even firing on their own troops. The conflict was most severe practically until dawn when the entire Chinese North Camp fell into the hands of the Japanese forces and some 300 Chinese prisoners were captured. Chinese casualties were more than 300 killed and no wounded. The remainder of the Chinese troops fled into the countryside."

***

Following this involved explanation, the Japanese officer then led the party back up the tracks to a point several hundred yards to the north where they were shown the badly decomposed bodies of two Chinese soldiers. They were in full uniform, but without arms. When the attention of the Japanese officer was called to the badly decomposed condition of the bodies and to the fact that they should have been buried, he explained that they had been left there purposely in order to show that they were the Chinese soldiers who had actually blown up the S. M. R. tracks. Attention was called to the fact that the heads of the soldiers were both pointing in a direction away from the point "X" thus showing that they had been running away from the spot when shot dead by the Japanese patrol. The Japanese military officer also directed attention to several shattered railway ties (wooden sleepers) and to some broken and bent pieces of iron, one piece about three feet long being a section




of rail with the upper flange blown off for a distance of about 18 inches. The other pieces of iron were damaged "fish-plates" or pieces of iron used to fasten the ends of the rails together. The actual damage to the S. M. R. tracks had, of course, been repaired immediately after the incident as there was no stoppage or even delay of trains. Further exhibits which the Japanese officer considered of much significance were a number of dark spots on the ground alongside the tracks which the officer claimed were blood spots from the running wounded men.

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It naturally doesn't require a person possessed of military training to pick flaws in this explanation of the "Pai-ta-ying Incident." The first and most obvious question is, "Why were the Japanese conducting 'night' manouvers in the vicinity of the Chinese military barracks which allegedly housed 10,000 troops?" The Chinese military barracks, as is shown in the accompanying sketch which was prepared by a man on Gen. Honjo's staff, are located almost within a stone's throw of the railway tracks. Another question is, "If the Chinese soldiers had deliberately planned to blow up the tracks, why did they select a place almost in front of their own barracks where it was easy to fix the blame?" One would have thought that the Chinese soldiers would have selected some isolated point and then blown up a bridge as they have been accustomed to doing in the internal Chinese warfare. But instead, to follow the Japanese explanation, they tried to destroy the tracks near their own barracks and almost within gun-shot sound of the Japanese military barracks. The Chinese soldiers also were alleged to have committed this act at a spot that had just been passed by a squad of Japanese soldiers who were only 150 yards away.

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It is no secret in Mukden that foreign military observers who have gone over the incident in detail and have tried to patch the various Japanese explanations together, have given up the task in disgust. The whole Japanese explanation is known to be weak in a hundred different places and every time some correspondent or military observer has called attention to a weak point, the Japanese have always come back with a new and more involved explanation. One naturally wonders why the Japanese ever tried in the first place to explain the incident. Why didn't they simply explain that Chinese soldiers had blown up the railway tracks and let it go at that. Even the Japanese explanation about the actual blowing up of the S. M. R. tracks is not convincing. In the first place no one saw the explosion and resulting damage except Lieut. Karumata and his squad of soldiers who were holding "night" manouvers within 150 yards of the spot where the Chinese soldiers were alleged to have committed the act. The Chinese soldiers,

according to the Japanese explanation, were killed, hence there can be no Chinese eye-witness accounts. Several days later when foreign newspaper correspondents and military observers were taken to the place, the tracks had been repaired and the damaged rail or rails had been replaced. The Japanese for some unexplained reason did not leave the entire damaged rails lying alongside the track for the foreign observers to inspect, but only some miscellaneous scraps of iron allegedly resulting from the explosion. Naturally it would require the expert testimony of a metallurgist to determine whether these scraps of iron had come from one of the rails which actually had been in use at the time of the explosion. Some of the persons who examined the broken pieces of iron were of opinion that they appeared to be considerably older and more rusted than the other rails, but this may have been due to the chemicals in the explosive which allegedly was used. Where the explanation offered by the Japanese military authorities appears to be weak is in their failure to leave the entire damaged rails along the tracks for explanitory purposes. One naturally would think that an incident considered sufficiently serious to cause the military occupation of South Manchuria, would have warranted the taking of all possible precautions on the part of the Japanese military officers in connection with the preservation of evidence. It is no wonder that foreign correspondents in Mukden have not been able to find a single foreigner in the city who believes the Japanese explanation of the so-called "Pai-ta-ying Incident."

Also there are innumerable weak spots in the Japanese explanation of the actual battle between the Japanese and Chinese troops at the North Barracks, wherein a Japanese force not exceeding 700 men defeated and routed a Chinese force estimated from 7,000 to 10,000 men. According to the official Japanese report the Japanese casualties were 2 men killed, 7 officers and 19 men wounded. On the other hand the Japanese claim that they killed more than 300 Chinese soldiers and captured 300 prisoners, together with large quantities of rifles, machine guns, one-pounders and ammunition. As the fighting occurred at night and the Chinese soldiers are notoriously poor marksmen, one might expect the Chinese casualties to be higher than the Japanese, but it is rather difficult to believe that if the Chinese put up any resistance at all, the Japanese casualties could have been so low. The Japanese official reports all claim that the Chinese put up a fierce resistance and that firing was continual from the beginning of the battle at 10:30 o'clock on the night of Sept. 18 and dawn of the following day. In this connection it is of interest to review a further and perhaps *more* official report of the battle which was issued from Gen. Honjo's headquarters:

> "Following the original clash between the squad commanded by Lieut. Karumata and the Chinese soldiers seen running away from the scene of the explosion, serious fighting did not begin until the arrival of the Japanese company (140 to 150 men) which had been stationed at Ho-shi-tai (see chart) and which had also been engaged in "night" manouvers on the opposite side of the tracks. After a considerable exchange of fire, the Japanese company succeeded in occupying a corner of the wall of the Chinese barracks. Owing to the fact that they were greatly outnumbered by the Chinese troops who were equipped with machine-guns, the Japanese were in a difficult position. But the Japanese company was soon reinforced by a battallion of Japanese S. M. R. Railway guards under Lt.-Col. Shimamoto who arrived from Mukden and immediately joined in the attack on the North Barracks. Further reinforcements consisting of the 5th Battallion Independent Railway guards under Lt.-Col. Tadakaro previously stationed at Tiehling, a considerable distance to the North also arrived on the scene shortly afterward. By dawn and after considerable fierce fighting, the North Barracks were captured and all Chinese troops driven from the adjoining kaoliang fields."

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This report, as well as the longer one reproduced in the foregoing indicates that the Chinese offered resistance, hence the strangeness of the Japanese admission of only two men killed and 7 officers and 19 men wounded. As the Chinese troops which previously occupied the barracks, numbering from 7,000 to 10,000 men have all fled into the interior there has been no Chinese version of the incident, except the unofficial claims of civilian Chinese in Mukden that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had issued secret orders to the officer in charge, Gen. Wang I-chi, not to resist in the event of a Japanese attack. It also is claimed that several days prior to the attack the Chinese had removed some 20 car-loads of trench-mortar shells from the barracks, which had been transported to Nanking—this being cited as proof of the allegation that the Chinese expected the attack and were prepared to relinquish the position.

***

However, the weak spot in the Japanese official reports of the battle is the failure of the official spokesmen to mention the use of Japanese artillery which apparently was responsible for the large number of Chinese casualties. An explanation of this phase, obtained from independent sources, is most sensational: Foreign residents of Mukden generally agree that the firing of heavy artillery began about 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 18 and continued more or less regularly until about 1 o'clock a.m. But there is no agreement as to the size of the big guns or their locations because apparently no one saw any of them. Light artillery was observed being drawn through the streets early the next morning, but not of a size sufficient to have caused the havoc at the North Barracks, which undoubtedly was due to heavy guns of 6-inch or larger caliber. The facts in the situation are that these heavy guns or howitzers were all fired from fixed positions within the Japanese Concession, which is approximately 5-miles from the North Barracks. The disclosure of this information led to some interesting discoveries regarding which the Chinese apparently were and still are unaware. What happened was this: For many months or possibly years, the Japanese have had heavy guns standing on prepared concrete positions within the Japanese Concession at Mukden, and each of these guns has been kept trained constantly on some particular Chinese position such as the North Barracks, the East Barracks, the Big Arsenal and the Trench-Mortar Arsenal (recently converted into a motor-truck factory). These guns apparently were brought into the concession piecemeal from Japan in packing cases and transported to their positions at night. Temporary buildings constructed of corrugated sheet-iron were constructed over the

guns, hence they were effectively concealed until they were needed when one side of the buildings was knocked out and the guns were all ready for firing as the exact range of the targets had been determined before-hand. Two of these buildings, still in a dilapidated state from the heavy concussion may still be observed on a plot of ground near the Japanese barracks in the Japanese Concession at Mukden. It was the firing of these heavy guns which did the havoc and enabled the comparatively small force of Japanese infantry to capture the North Barracks. The fact that these guns were already in position awaiting for the emergency has naturally been omitted from the official reports handed out for public consumption by the Japanese military authorities. These heavy guns with their exploding shells, comparable somewhat to those used by the Germans in smashing their way through the Belgian fortifications at the beginning of the World War, naturally paralyzed Chinese resistance and did tremendous havoc to life and property.

***

The only place where the Chinese put up an effective resistance was at Changchun where a company of Japanese soldiers was caught in a cross-fire of Chinese machine-guns and a considerable number of Japanese officers and men killed, the official report stating that 3 officers and 62 men were killed and 3 officers and 73 men wounded, the total casualties on the Japanese

*(Continued on page 233)*

# Peace Between Canton and Nanking in Sight

THE old "ill wind" adage fortunately is working in China just now. While China is passing through one of the most distressful periods of her Republican history there appears a brightness on the horizon. For some time China has suffered seriously because of an internal split and the fact that a rebel government has been existing in Canton for several months has robbed the National Government of revenue at home and of "talking" power abroad. The split grew wider and there was much talk of military expeditions by each side, aimed at "cleaning up" the other, an obviously impossible task. But the open aggression of Japan and her illegal occupation of Manchuria have done much towards healing this internal breach and conversations for a settlement of differences and all outstanding disputes are under way and have a fair prospect of success.

Some time ago, suggestions passed back and forth through intermediaries, but the results were not hopeful. But Japan's actions have driven home the necessity of China becoming unified under one government if she is to survive as a complete entity. Regional Governments would help the machinations of the Imperialist aggressor. Manchuria under a regional Government would soon change its name in the manner that Korea did. Unity spells strength, and every friend of China is hoping for full success for the negotiations started so auspiciously in Hongkong.

Neither Canton nor Nanking, so far as can be judged from meagre reports, is acting in a stiff-necked manner. The sense of danger born of foreign aggression has probably been partly responsible for the spirit of conciliation and compromise that characterises the present negotiations. Canton has discarded some of its more belligerent and impossible demands regarding the price of peace and full co-operation and Nanking is wisely saying nothing more about military campaigns to wipe out a rebel government. Such action is neither necessary nor desirable. There is talent in the so-called Southern Government that can ill be spared. China is not a dying race but even so she has no great excess of men trained in the arts of government and can ill spare some of those absenting themselves in the South.

Delegates from both sides met last week in Canton and discussed the basis on which full negotiations could commence. These conversations were highly successful and gratifying to both sides and the entire delegations afterwards left for Canton. The conclusions reached were telegraphed to both Nanking and Canton and unofficially it was stated in both places that they were highly satisfactory.

The "ball" definitely opened last week-end when President Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed to Canton in acknowledgment of the delegates' telegram. He stressed the need for unity because of Japan's aggression in Manchuria and also the need for forgetting factional disputes at a time of national danger. He went on to suggest that Nanking or Shanghai be the venue of a full peace conference to be convened at an early date.

Nanking, it may be felt in Canton, is rather a far cry for their delegates but there seems to be little objection to Shanghai as a neutral ground. Shanghai will welcome such a conference and hope for the sake of China that its result will mark an important milestone on the road to the complete unification of China.

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The most significant development of the peace negotiations between Nanking and Shanghai was that Wang Ching-wei, leftist leader for the Canton Kuomintang faction, has declared himself as uncomprisingly demanding the resignation of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, as one of the conditions to a successful negotiation for peace between the North and the South. He charges Mr. Soong with having become a multi-millionaire by virtue of the advantages attaching to the position of Minister of Finance. These charges are seconded by Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways in the Nanking government, who proceeded south at the time of the formation of the southern "government", where he enjoys the natural prestige that comes to him as the son of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. The Nanking delegates who have gone south to participate in the peace negotiations have all along maintained that Mr. Soong has done his duty to the best of his ability during his entire tenure of office. Reports in the Chinese press indicated that Mr. Soong would resign, but Mr. Soong has resolutely denied that he intended doing anything of the sort.

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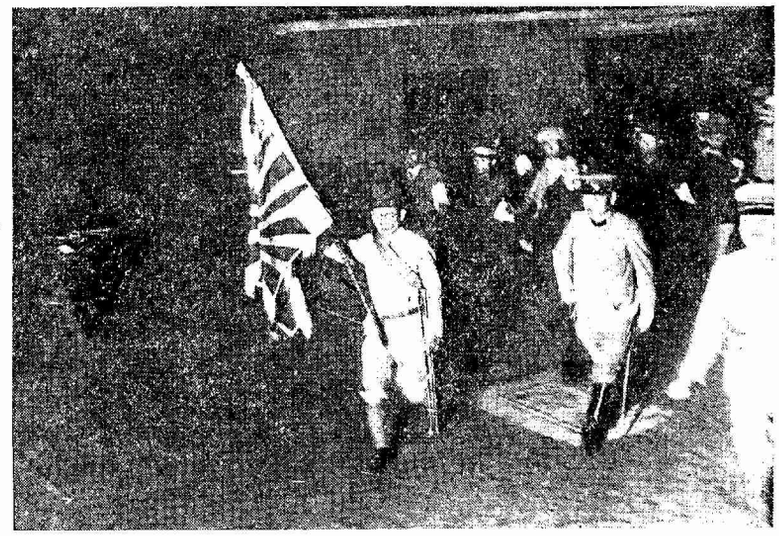
Canton, Sept. 29—According to the *Central Press*, Eugene Chen, Canton Foreign Minister, communicated yesterday the following warning to Baron Shidehara in regard to the possible settlement of the Manchurian situation by the National Government at Nanking:

*(Continued on page 239)*

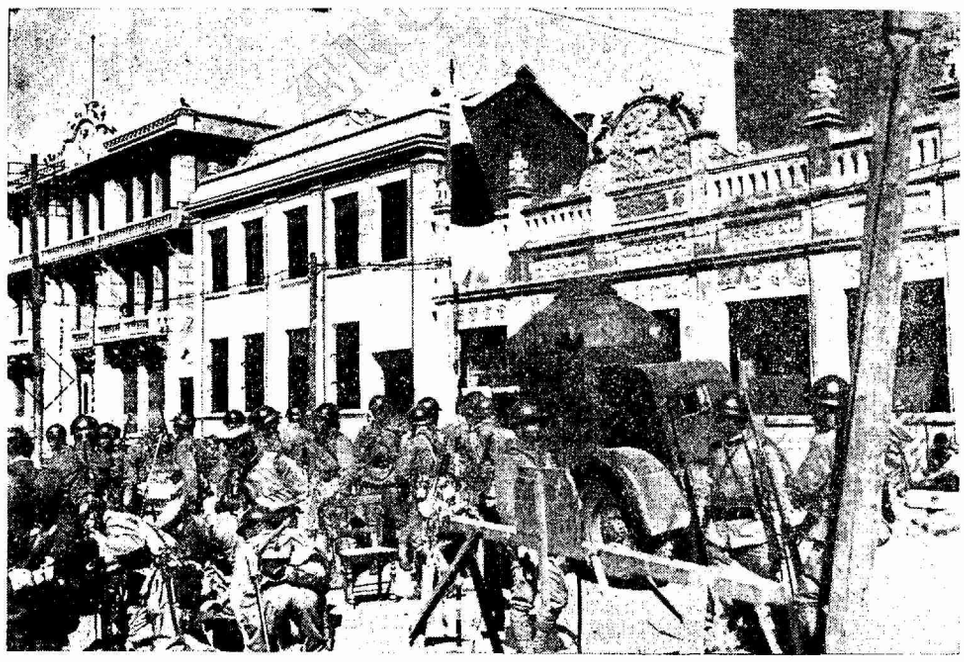
# League Council Gives Japan a Chance to Withdraw Troops

THE outstanding features of the news during the week in regard to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria are that the Council of the League of Nations has adjourned until October 14 "in order to give Japan an opportunity to withdraw her troops in Manchuria to points in the South Manchuria railway zone," and that, for the present, the United States government is observing a "hands off" policy. In the meantime Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the U. S. Secretary of State, has summoned to the State Department in Washington, Colonel William Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador to Japan, for a consultation over the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. Colonel Forbes was at the time of receiving the message already enroute to the United States in order to enjoy a well-earned vacation, which will now be considerably curtailed. Telegrams from Washington indicate that Colonel Forbes' arrival there is awaited by American officials with great interest. On October 3 the Chinese government transmitted to the U.S. Legation in Peiping for transmission to Washington a note asking America to appoint representatives to investig ate the situation in Manchuria prior to October 14. The mention of this date by China is significant, as that is the date on which the Council of the League of Nations will reassemble at Geneva to again consider the Sino-Japanese dispute.



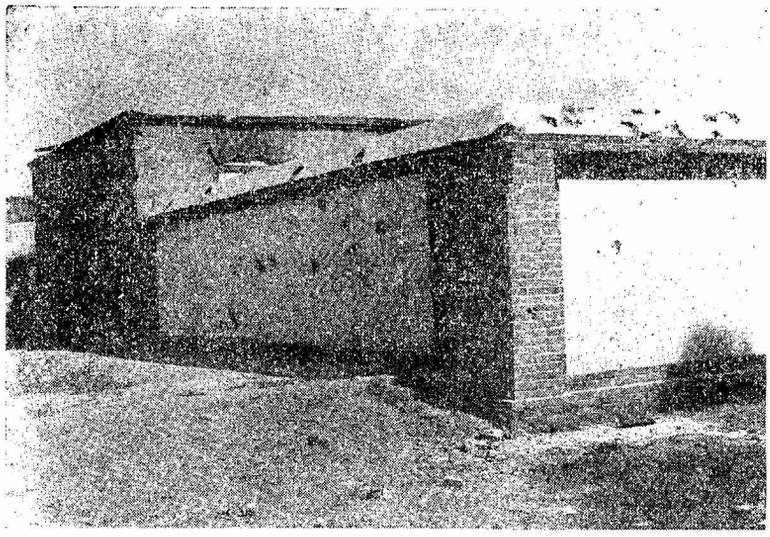
Japanese civilian "reservists" who were called into action and assisted in the occupation of Mukden on the night of Sept. 18 when the Japanese milit ry occupied the city and practically all of South Manchuria. The reservists are being commanded by a regular Japanese military officer in uniform, who is shown in the picture.

Spokesmen for Japan have in the meantime been kept busy issuing denials. Mr. K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to France, and the chief of the Japanese delegation to the League, in a note from the Japanese government to the Council of the League denied that Chinese have been arrested arbitrarily in Manchuria and insisted that all property in Manchuria, especially public buildings and monuments, had been respected by the Japanese forces of occupation. Japan particularly denied that any train operating on the railway line between Peiping and Mukden had been bombarded by airplanes. As regards the bombing incident, however, the evidence against Japan was so conclusive, that this blunt denial was modified by "a spokesman" of the Japanese Legation at Peiping, who told *Reuter* that a Japanese plane was flying parallel to the railway and when attacked by rifle fire by some bandits hidden in a kaoliang field, the plane replied, firing about ten rounds. The spokesman added that if any damage was done to the train, "the pilot did not know about it." A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping October 1 stated that the official denial of the Japanese authorities of the Chinese accusation that a Japanese aeroplane attacked a passenger train on the Peking-Mukden Railway on September 24 had caused intense indignation in Chinese circles, surprise among neutrals and dismay among those friendly to Japan who had hoped that the military authorities would admit the outrage and punish the airman concerned.



Japanese company of regular troops in full fighting regalia with modern tank camped in one of Mukden's chief streets.

The Japanese Government showed a certain amount of nervousness for the success of its aims in Manchuria when both America and the League of Nations began to look into its activities. Then the League suddenly "dropped" China and left the disputants to settle the affair themselves. Col. Stimson, after sending a Note to Japan



A corner of the Chinese military barracks at Paitaying, near Mukden which was occupied by the Japanese military on the night of September 18.

referring to the "serious responsibility" she had taken upon herself suddenly says, although the situation had shown no change whatever, that both countries were apparently following his advice and therefore he would not intervene.

Exactly why China suddenly got the cold shoulder has yet to be satisfactorily explained. What can Japan have promised the foreign powers to have so successfully diverted their attention from her seizure of a peaceful country?

In any event Japan seems sufficiently assured of non-interference to commence a campaign of slander and calumny that is as vicious as it is brazen and the world seems quietly to be swallowing it all. Before the League of Nations Mr. Yoshizawa, Japan's Ambassador in Paris and her chief delegate at Geneva, had the effrontery to state that Japan had no territorial designs in Manchuria, that property had been strictly respected and protected, and, as stated above, that no passenger train on the Peking-Mukden railway had been attacked by Japanese aeroplanes He also declared repeatedly that there has been no state of war existing in Manchuria and that what has happened has been only an "incident".

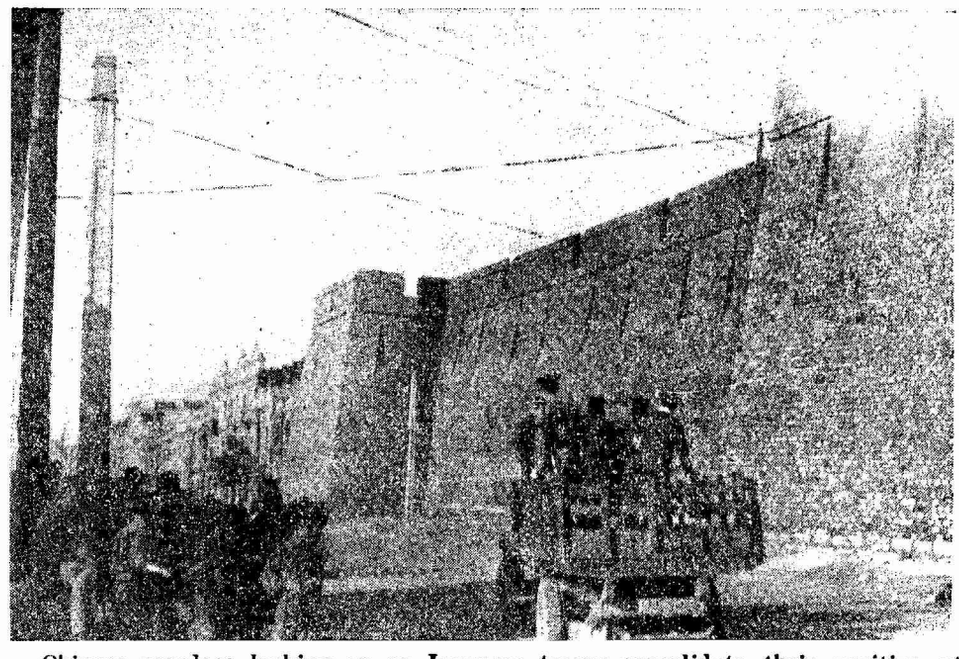
Let us take these points and see the difference between what is actually happening in Manchuria and the statements of Mr. Yoshizawa, which no doubt are inspired by Tokyo. Reports from Manchuria state that various things done by Japanese military commanders at the time of the initial outbreak "were done on their own responsibility," but the Tokyo foreign office cannot thus easily get behind its representative in Geneva and must stand behind his statements made in Tokyo's name.

First the territorial designs denial: It has been an admitted fact for many years that Japan has designs on Manchuria, designs which saw daylight in the infamous Twenty-one Demands and which have been apparent in many instances since, the latest being complete occupation of Southern Manchuria.

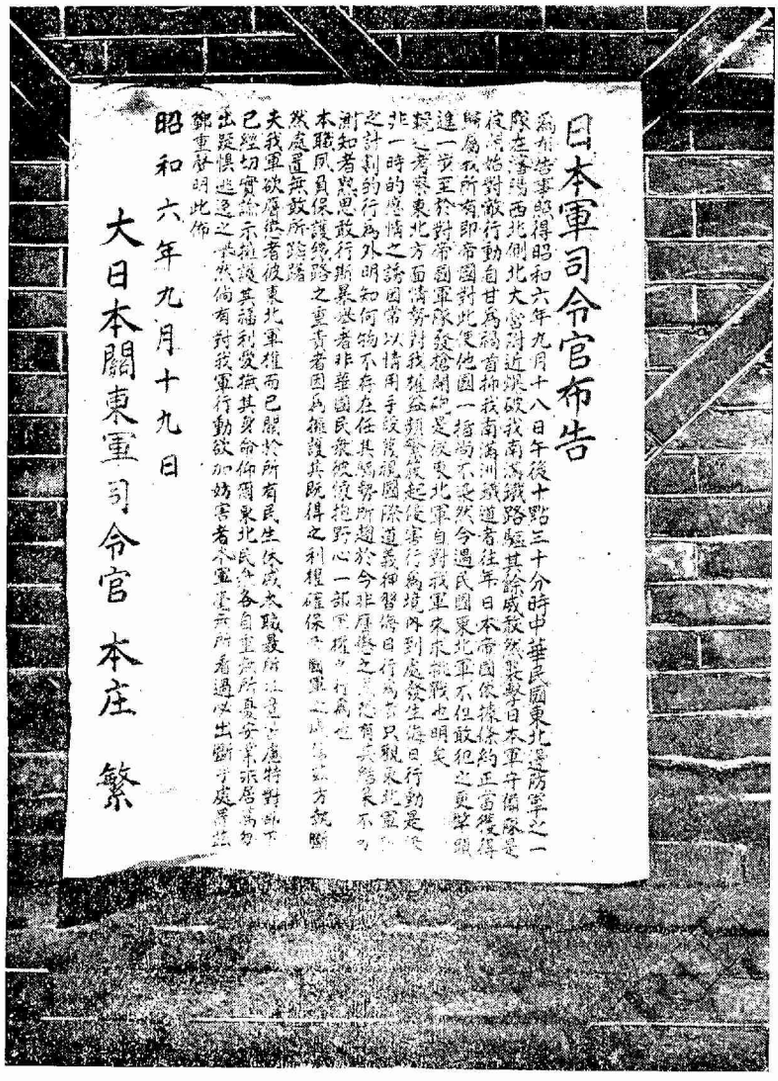
Also in this connecton there was a significant statement in the service of the official *Kuo Min* news agency on October 4: "More than a thousand Japanese soldiers are protecting an equal number of Korean laborers working on the construction of the Tunhwa-Tienpaoshan section of the Kirin-Huining railway Work is being hastened so that this section, which is 30 miles long, may be completed within two months."

Now this piece of Manchuria has a more than passing importance. Some time ago the railway running from Changchun to Kirin was extended by General Chang Tso-hsiang as far as Tunhwa in the direction of the Korean border. During the regime of Marshal Chang Tso-lin various attempts were made by Japanese diplomatic representatives in Peking and Mukden to get this line extended to the Korean border. The reason was obvious—at a time such as Manchuria has just been experiencing. Japan, by this means, has another route by which to pour troops into central Manchuria.

The strategic importance of the completion of this railway to Japan was realised by the Mukden authorities and they have consistently refused to connect with the Korean railway although tremendous pressure, behind the scenes, has been brought to bear to force them to do so. Japan has now seized the opportunity to complete the line while she occupies the country and if and when China regains control of Manchuria her best plan will be to sever the line, in fact blow it to bits for many miles if she does not want Japanese



Chinese populace looking on as Japanese troops consolidate their position at Mukden.




The official Japanese proclamation announcing their occupation of Mukden. These proclamations (in the Chinese language) appeared on the streets and walls early in the morning of Sept. 19 following the occupation of the city. The following is a translation of the proclamation:

"On September 18th, 1931, at about 10.30 p.m., a portion of the troops belonging to the Chinese North-Eastern Army blew up the S. M. R. line in the vicinity of the North Barracks north-west of Mukden, and then attacked the Japanese detachment there, thus committing an act of hostility against the Japanese troops.

"The S. M. R. is a possession of the Japanese Empire. It was obtained legally, in accordance with Treaty rights, and the Japanese Empire will not tolerate any molestation of these rights.

"The Chinese North-Eastern Army has not only violated these Treaty rights, but also opened fire on Japanese troops. This was clearly an action on the part of that Army with the object of opening hostilities against the Japanese Empire.

"Considering the various insulting actions which have occurred along the Railway and actions in violation of Japanese rights and interests which occurred very frequently recently, this outrage against the Japanese troops clearly was not caused by any sudden and momentary ebullition of bad feeling, but is held to be nothing but the clearest premeditated action on the part of the North-Eastern Military Authorities, who are accustomed to disregard international morality and to commit insults against the Japanese.

"If nothing is done at present to stop this none can tell what will be the consequences in the future. The results will be the most serious imaginable.

"But I reflect at the same time that such outrages formed no part of the intentions of the Chinese people, and were committed by the Military with some ulterior ambitions.

"In view of the heavy responsibility of protecting the S. M. R. and in order to ensure the protection of the vested interests and rights, also the prestige of the Imperial Japanese Army, I have no hesitation in adopting drastic measures. It is not the Chinese people we seek to discipline, but the North-Eastern Army.

"As for the welfare and happiness of the Chinese population, it is a matter that has my deep concern, and I have requested my troops to do their utmost to ensure the protection of their well-being.

"It is therefore my desire that the Chinese people will not give way to fear but will go about their bussiness as usual. There is no necessity for them to give way to suspicion or to flee.

"At the same I again wish to declare that if anyone attempts to do any harm to, or obstruct the action of, the Kwantung Army, the most drastic action will be taken against such persons."

(Signed) LIEUT-GENERAL HONJO,
KWANGTUNG G. O. C.

troops pouring in over the railway at the least provocation or at none at all. Japan has no right, moral or legal, to occupy a country and while there build a railway across part of it, a railway which admittedly is of tremendous strategic importance to her. It is violations of international law of this kind that would have been properly exposed if a League of Nations commission had come to the Far East to investigate the Manchurian problems. We cannot but agree with the *Manchester Guardian* which, as quoted by *Reuter*, expressed the opinion that the League of Nations made an error of prime importance in failing to send a commission of investigation to Manchuria.

To pass to the assertion of Mr. Yoshizawa that Chinese property had been respected and protected: All reports coming out of Manchuria agree to the tremendous damage done to the city of Mukden by the shelling of it by Japanese artillery. In addition reports from Tokyo quote *Rengo* regarding attacks made by Japanese aeroplanes on barracks and soldiers. Again, *Reuter* from Mukden describes the experiences of Chinese civilians who have been subject to search and robbery by Japanese troops. It would be interesting to discover how much money had been taken from the population by soldiers searching civilians on the pretence of looking for weapons but really to rob these poor people of some of the few dollars they possess. This is Japanese respect for property.

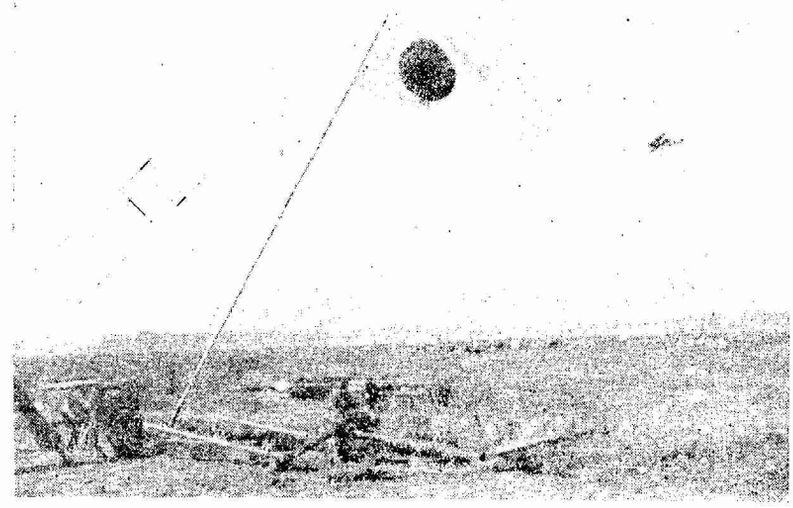
Then again there is the question of Chinese Government property in Manchuria and this is linked up with Mr. Yoshizawa's assertion that no state of war exists. It is admitted by Japanese sources that between forty and fifty airplanes bought by the Chinese authorities in Mukden from foreign firms have been seized by the Japanese troops, their markings painted out and in their place Japanese markings painted on. These stolen aeroplanes probably are some

Japanese sentries on the job at one of the gates of Mukden. The pile of bayonets and rifles were taken from the Chinese soldiers after the Japanese capture of the position.

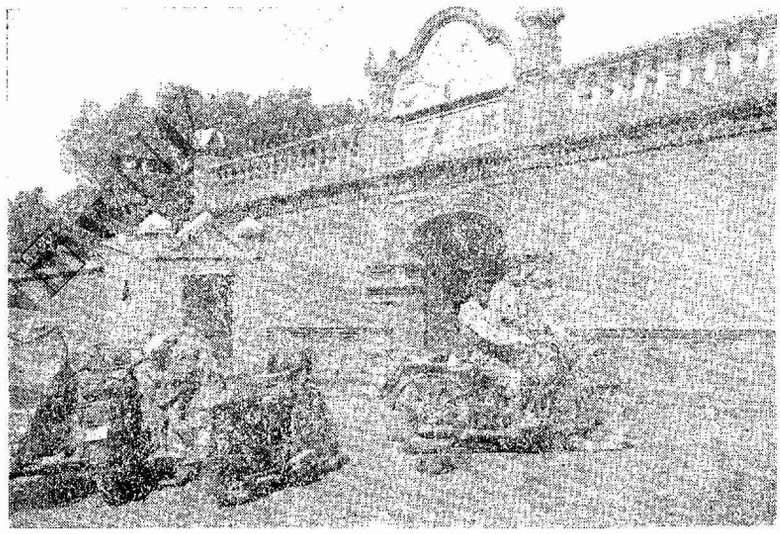
of those with which the Japanese have been bombarding trains and troops so successfully. This also, we are left to suppose, is Japanese respect for property belonging to other people. These aeroplanes were supplied by British, French and Czecho-Slovakia firms. The representative of Skoda, the famous Czecho-Slovakian firm, according to *Reuter* from Peiping, protested to the Japanese military authorities in Mukden regarding the seizure of the aeroplanes supplied to the Chinese authorities by his firm. In reply he was told that it was necessary to seize them (no reason given) and that their seizure was effected under Regulation 53. This famous regulation is Article 53 of Section 3 of the Hague Convention of 1907. This convention deals with war on land and the regulations are, by international agreement, to be in force only in time of war, that is after an ultimatum has been sent and war formally declared.

Thus we have Japan's representative in Geneva assuring Europe that there is nothing in the nature of war in Manchuria while the representatives of the Japanese War Office in Mukden are invoking war regulations to cover what after all amounts to common theft.

Next we have the assertion that no Japanese aeroplanes have fired on Chinese passenger trains on the Peking-Mukden railway. Against this lying story there is a good deal of contra-evidence. There is the evidence of Mr. J. D. Thomson, a British subject and manager of this particular railway, who was on the train when it was peppered with machine guns on September 24, and there is the evidence of every passenger on that train. Last, but by no means least, there were the dead bodies of two Chinese passengers killed by machine gun bullets



Japanese machine-gun position on the edge of Mukden with Japanese troops in the background.



Japanese motor-cycle dispatch-riders and couriers before one of the Government Yamens which has been occupied.

while the train was travelling and several Chinese passengers wounded by bullets from the same source; and there is the evidence of scores of bullet marks on the train. From the evidence of Mr. Thomson and others there is no earthly doubt that the firing came from the air and therefore the bandit suggestion must be ruled out, for bandits in China have not yet come to the state where they raid the country and railway trains in airplanes. Even the Japanese are not so ridiculous as to make that suggestion.

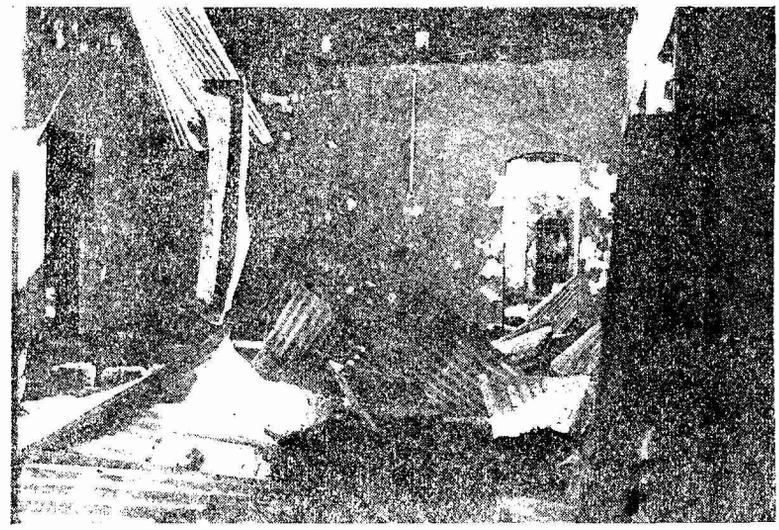
It is admitted by the Japanese military authorities that they have seized all C inese aircraft in Mukden, which means all in Manchuria, therefore the firing could not have been done by Chinese airmen on Chinese trains and passengers. There is but one possibility left, that it was done by over-zealous Japanese aviators—a scandalous and dastard.y

outrage which we feel confident will sometime be brought to the notice of civilized nations, together with the lies uttered in Geneva in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government.

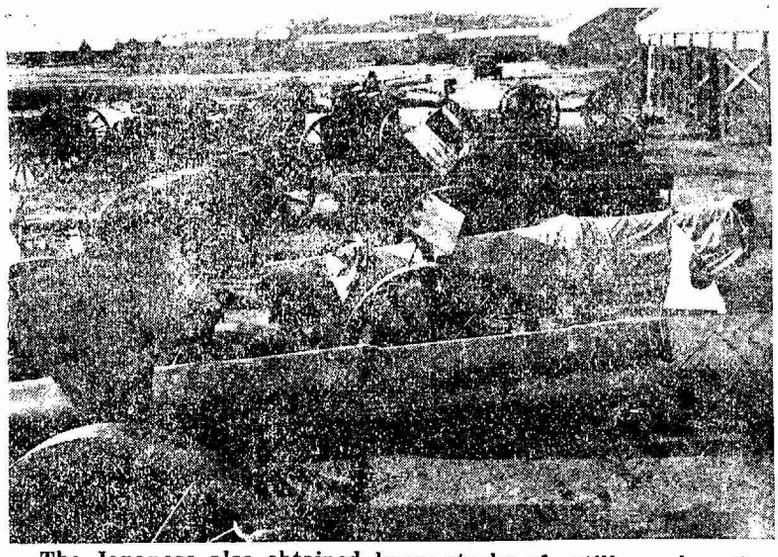
And in spite of all this Japan continues to declare that there is nothing in the nature of war going on in Manchuria. Is it not war when, without warning of any kind, an army opens fire on a peaceful sleeping town, destroying property and lives and forcibly occupying not only that town but half of a country?

Is it not a state of war when Japanese aeroplanes, according to Japanese reports, cover vast stretches of peaceful country and wherever garrisons of Chinese troops are found, mercilessly and without warning drop bombs on them and their barracks, these troops, to the knowledge of the Japanese, being under strict orders not to retaliate? Wherever a body of a few hundred troops has been found this has been done. The excuse always is of course that they are gathering to attack the Japanese forces,—an absurd excuse. It is stated by the Japanese that at the time of the initial clash there were 220,000 Chinese troops in Manchuria. Does Japan really expect these men, who have obeyed orders in falling back and avoiding collisions with the Japanese, to live only in dozens in order to avoid these trumpery charges and the bombing outrages done in the name of those charges? No body of 600 Chinese troops would dream, against orders, of attacking the impregnable positions the Japanese have established since they took over Manchuria.

It has been stated in Tokyo and in Geneva by Tokyo's representatives that the Japanese troops are withdrawing to the Railway zone, that is the South Manchuria Railway zone. Travellers from Manchuria arriving here laugh at this assertion. It is remarkable how few troops there are in the railway zone. All the Chinese railways in Manchuria are now under Japanese supervision, run by Japanese officials and protected by a goodly number of Japanese troops. Japanese troops are still as far west as the Mongolia border, being still reported in Taonan, they are as far east as Kirin and Tunhwa and they are protecting Japanese railway construction parties while they illegally build the line between Tunhwa and the Korean boder. There is no hope of getting them out of Manchuria and there will not be until China shows the world precisely what is happening and what will happen if international pressure on the Japanese Government is not applied again and applied forcibly and firmly until Japan retreats from her present position.



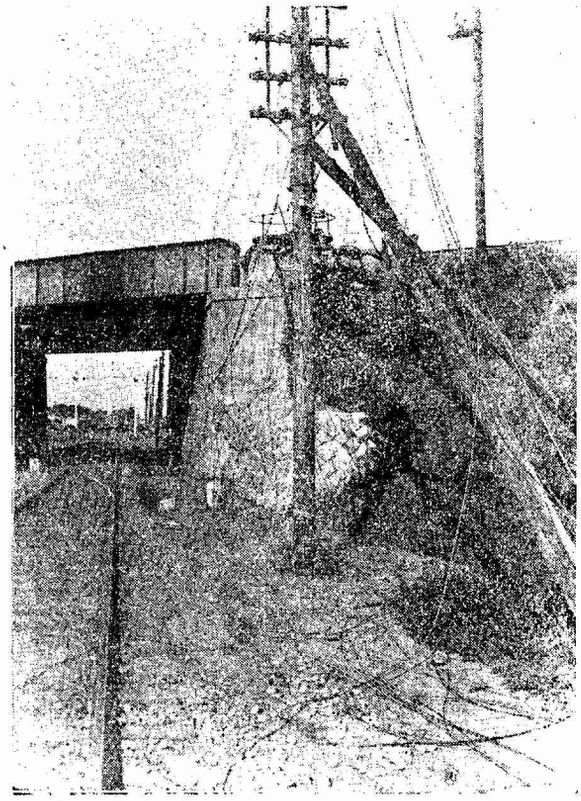
**Chinese military barracks which were captured and destroyed by the Japanese troops at the time of the occupation of Mukden. These barracks were located at the town of Peitaying, a suburb of Mukden.**



**The Japanese also obtained large stocks of artillery when they took over Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's large arsenal. These guns, mostly of obsolete types, have been removed by the Japanese to places of "safety" from recapture by the Chinese forces.**

According to Japanese sources quoted by *Reuter* from Peiping the following were some of the dispositions of Japanese troops in Manchuria on September 30: 1,500 at Kirin, a brigade in Mukden, 500 men at Chenchiatun (over near Mongolia), 250 at Hsinmin on the Peking-Mukden

**Japanese "reservists" who were called into action and assisted in the capture and occupation of Mukden on Sept. 18 and 19. The Japanese have two classes of reservists which they can always call upon in time of trouble. The first are ex-soldiers who reside in Manchuria and are engaged in business or other work. The others are the so-called "Young Men's Corps" who are the sons of Japanese merchants and officials in Manchuria and elsewhere in China. Being trained for military service they serve as a valuable adjunct to the regular Japanese army stationed on Chinese soil.**



One of the first acts of the Japanese military in connection with the occupation of Mukden and South Manchuria was to cut all Chinese means of communication. These tangled telegraph wires are at the viaduct where the Japanese South Manchuria line crosses the Chinese Tientsin-Pukow line. By cutting these wires the Japanese prevented the Chinese in Mukden from communicating with Peiping. The Japanese also occupied the new Mukden Radio station recently constructed by the American Radio Corporation.

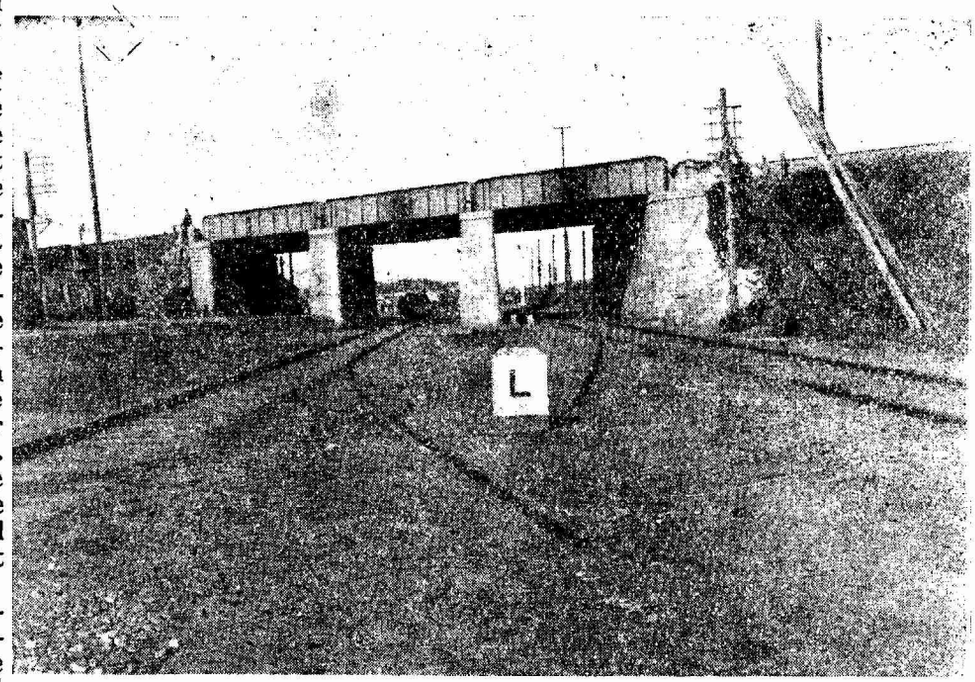
railway, a battalion between Kirin and Changchun (along the Chinese railway).

China has kept herself will in check and well she may continue so to do. Despite mass meetings and violent measures these meetings have advocated China has remained passive. It has been a strain to keep China's people so and China should be warned that if anti-Japanese measures are allowed anywhere Japan will leap in like a leopard and on the slighest excuse carry her frightfulness still further. She has warships available and ready which could, on the slightest excuse, paralyse all Chinese coast ports and right up the Yangtsze river.

Official Japanese dispatches end of last week reported that attacks made by allegedly undisciplined Chinese troops on the Korean communities in the Kirin district had resulted in thirty Koreans being killed at Peihisah (Sehokou) near Kirin. Following the destruction of their homes, 2,000 Koreans at Chinghoko and 1,000 at Shanfeili were evacuating. The responsibility for the assaults on the Koreans was placed on General Wang Ih-tsih. The areas of Chikuanshan, Peichisah, Tafenho and Chaiho, on the border of Liaoning and Kirin provinces, were also reported to have been invaded by undisciplined soldiers. These four areas are densely populated by Koreans.

With reference to the so-called independence movement in Manchuria, reports from Japanese sources state that the four Northeastern provinces and Mongolia have decided to declare their independence from China Proper and to create a "Chungho" Government, a so-called Peace Preservation Committee comprising pro-Japanese officials to act as the supreme authority with complete control over military and civil matters, with Hsi Cha to head the so-called independent government at Kirin. While the above report lacks confirmation, the *Kuo Min* news agency says that National Government circles feel that so long as strategic centres in Manchuria are under Japanese control, it is easy to employ pro-Japanese Chinese to act as their tools.

The Foreign Office of the Soviet Russian Government officially denied in Moscow October 2, reports that Soviet armed forces had crossed over the frontier into Manchuria. Simultaneously, it was announced that M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has had another long conference with Ambassador Hirota, on the Sino-Japanese situation in Manchuria. The Soviet Foreign Office denial was prompted by communications reporting London newspapers as saying that Soviet cavalry patrols and armored cars had entered Manchuria. "These reports are entirely false," the Foreign Office said. "Infor-



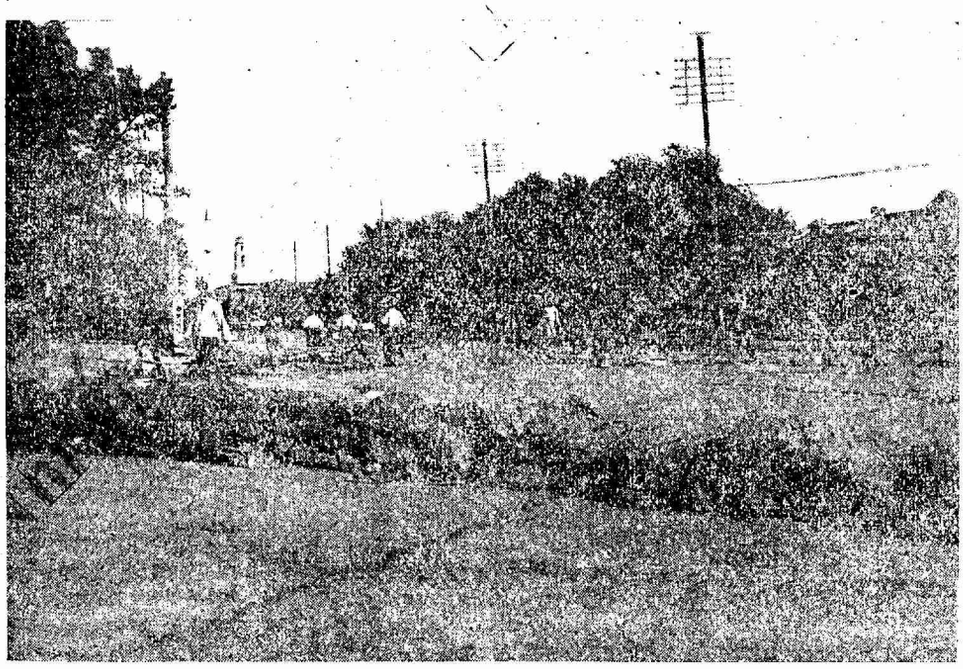
The famous railway viaduct at Mukden which has been the scene of many clashes between Chinese and Japanese. The old Manchurian Marshal Chang Tso-ling was killed here in 1928. This time the Japanese cut the Chinese tracks to prevent a Chinese attack. The Japanese railway passes overhead.

mation has been spread regarding the crossing of the Manchurian frontier by red armies with a provocative intention. The denial also applies to reports that Soviet forces are preparing to cross the Manchurian frontier." The *United Press* states that the nature of the conversation between Commissar Litvinoff and Ambassador Hirota was not divvulged but it was known to have been lengthy.

A special telegram to the *China Press*, Shanghai, dated October 3, stated that reliable reports had been received from Tokyo that the Japanese authorities, with a view to carrying on their present military occupation of Manchuria to a successful conclusion, had formulated a program of propaganda in China for the purpose of prolonging China's internal unrest, at the same time generally creating a favorable impression for Japan.

It is stated that the general policy of the new propaganda against China will be along the line of creating a feeling of general discontent in the Northeast so that the so-called Independence movement in Manchuria may make rapid headway, thus bringing about a complete separation of Manchuria from China; to instigate trouble among the disappointed Northern military leaders against Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang in North China so that national unity will be disrupted; to create a feeling of suspicion between Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang; to create disturbances in various localities in China where there are large foreign communities by employing Japanese disguised as Chinese; to conduct international propaganda in favor of Japan and detrimental to Chinese interests; and to stir up a general anti-foreign feeling in China so as to divert the attention of the Powers. The above program, it is reported, is to be carried on simultaneously in Japan through the news agencies and also in China through Japanese-owned Chinese papers and the Japanese press. In Harbin the Japanese have commenced the publication of a newspaper in the Russian language

**Vast stocks of Chinese arms and military equipment fell into the hands of the Japanese as a result of the disarming of the Chinese troops following the occupation of Mukden and other cities of South Manchuria.**



**When Mukden woke up on the morning of Sept. 19, the Sino-foreign population found the Japanese in complete military control with an excellent system of barricades at all important street intersections and behind the barricades a considerable force of Japanese troops or "reservists."**

Receiving a deputation at Peking September 29 from the People's Mass meeting held as a protest against the Japanese invasion in Manchuria, General Chang Hsueh-liang declared that no proposals for direct negotiations between the Manchurian Authorities and the Japanese consular officials would be entertained. The question would be left entirely in the hands of the Central Authorities, General Chang assured the delegates. General Chang said that the Manchurian crisis had not been touched upon in his recent interviews with the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, He

pointed out that in order to avoid clashes with the Japanese troops, all the Manchurian forces had been ordered to refrain from offering any resistance. With reference to the delegates' petition for declaration of war, General Chang said that unless the nation is unified, it would be idle to talk of resisting the aggression by means of force. If the nation had been unified and free from internal dissension, the present deplorable situation would not have arisen at all.

The trend of Japanese intentions is well illustrated by the following telegram:

> Mukden September 30—News has been received here from Peiping reporting that the Diplomatic Committee for North-Eastern District which has been meeting in Peiping these days for the purpose of finding suitable measures to cope with the situation after the Manchurian incident, has recently arrived at a decision to conduct a direct negotiation with Japan by the authorities of North-Eastern District alone, without asking a helping-hand of the Nanking Government. It further states that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has recently dispatched General Wan Fu-lin to Nanking in order to ask General Chiang Kai-shek's opinion concerning said decision of the North-East.—*Rengo*

Reports from Peiping indicate that there is likely soon to be quite a gathering of warlords and ex-warlords in Peiping. General Chang Tso-hsiang, of Kirin, is proceeding to the former Capital as soon as the funeral ceremonies for his father are completed at Chinchow, to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. General Chang Tsung-chang, former Shantung warlord, who was stated to be in Mukden ready to head a government, is also reported to be on his way to Peiping, where the local authorities have decided to open up his residence for him after it had been sealed for years. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who at one time was master of the Shanghai area and the five maritime provinces, was likewise reported to be on his way to Tientsin and possibly also to Peiping.

On October 6 the Japanese Government, through Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China, "warned" the National Government at Nanking of the serious consequences which may follow if the Chinese officials do not take firm steps to terminnate the anti-Japanese movament in China. The Japanese note declared that while Japan had been attempting to improve her relations with China the Chinese have been following anti-Japanese policies. It charged that in some regions the Chinese Government has fostered the growth of anti-Japanese sentiments among the younger Chinese and the Nanking Government has not moved to discourage the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association and other anti-Japanese organizations. Warning the Chinese Government that the spread of anti-Japanese sentiment in China can result only in serious consequences the Japanese note expressed fear that the uncontrolled spread of anti-Japanese sentiment will result in serious riots in central and southern China.

Although anti-Japanese feeling in Shanghai has been increasing, and a steady tightening up of the boycott of Japanese goods is to be noted, there have been very few actual untoward incidents in Shanghai, one reason probably being that, because of its international character, any breaches of the peace would tend to bring China into conflict with a number of other foreign nations than Japan—and the Chinese authorities as well as the populace generally have not failed to appreciate the fact that such an eventuality would tend to alienate the sympathy of other countries for China, the justice of whose cause is almost universally admitted. A resolution passed by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, October 3, and telegraphed to the Japanese Foreign Office, is in itself, however, of a provocative character. The resolution asked the Japanese government to demand from China the immediate cessation of anti-Japanese activities in China, and "in case the Nanking government fails to comply with this demand, Japan should adopt drastic effective steps that may acutely bring their responsibilities home to their hearts." Extracts from the Japanese Chamber's resolution follow:

> "The anti-Japanese movement prevailing in China of late has come to assume such a pernicious nature that not only has a ban been placed on transactions of Japanese goods but Chinese dealings with Japanese merchants have come to be completely checked as well.
>
> "Chinese agitators, indeed, have gone so far as to force Chinese merchants arbitrarily to denounce their contracts in force with Japanese and to seize and detain merchandise in the possession of Japanese subjects.
>
> "Furthermore, they are taking such a high-handed measure as to prohibit the supply of raw materials and all other articles to Japanese and also to force Chinese compradores for Japanese firms and companies to resign by means of threat with incendiarism and assassination.
>
> "What is more, these anti-Japanese agitators are perpetrating such an outrage as to obstruct postal, telegraph and even telephone services against Japanese. They are thus dashing forward with a precipitate haste for their goal of thoroughgoing severance of economic relations between Japan and China.
>
> "In so doing, it is quite evident that they are determined to contend with Japan with the national unity of their country, looking upon Japan as a hostile power. It is for this reason that the present nation-wide movement against Japan, we believe, cannot be regarded in the same light as the so-called anti-Japanese boycotts repeatedly staged in the past.
>
> "No matter if they do refrain from resorting to force of arms, in a strict sense, their motive and action in enforcing the agitation against Japan on such a large scale must be taken, without doubt, as an act of hostilities against Japan.

At about the same that the Japanese Chamber was formulating its appeal to Tokyo the Anti-Japanese and National Association of China in Shanghai adopted nine measures, having as their object the bringing about of complete severance of economic relations between China and Japan. The measures provide: that, unless permission has been obtained from the Association, all Chinese merchants must abstain from the purchase, sale, transportation or consumption of Japanese goods; that, with the exception of those for the sale of which the Association has issued its permits, the Chinese merchants must remove their Japanese stocks to the Association's godown within a week, after which period, the Association will send its delegates to conduct a shop-to-shop inspection; that Chinese merchants abstain from supplying the Japanese with raw materials; that pickets of the Association will be posted at the various wharves to prevent not only the loading and unloading of goods on Japanese ships, but also the Chinese passengers from taking Japanese ships; that the Wharf Coolie Guild issue instructions to their members, restraining the latter from loading or unloading Japanese cargo; that Chinese holding Japanese baanknotes or having deposits in Japanese banks must present such notes to the banks concerned for hard cash and withdraw their deposits within three days; Chinese merchants

(*Continued on page 237*)

# The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

**Lesson No. XXXIX**

## REVIEW

As we go along in this course of study, it is well to go back occasionally and review the characters we have studied. It has been said that the three chief aims of a review are to perfect knowledge, to confirm knowledge, and to render knowledge more useful. All three of these aims may be attained through means of the same process, namely review. The value and importance of periodic reviews cannot be over-estimated.

"Not to review is to leave the work half done, to fade out with the passing hour. The law of review rests upon the universal and unchangeable laws of mind. The review may not always be made formally and with clear design, but no successful teaching was ever done in which the review in some form, either by direction of the teacher or by the private impulse of the learner, did not take place—the revisiting and repetition of the lesson learned.

Each review establishes new associations, while it familiarizes and strengthens the old. The lesson that is studied but once is learned only to be forgotten. That which is thoroughly and repeatedly reviewed is woven into the very fabric of our thoughts, and becomes a part of our permanent knowledge. Not what a pupil has once learned and recited, but what he permanently remembers is the true measure of his advance. One character well remembered is of more worth than a hundred forgotten."

## CHARACTER STUDY

**Character No. 191 (父4)**

Father

Pronounced Fu

Originally this character was the picture of a hand holding a rod that wielded authority. Hence the idea of father, the head of the household, the one who has supreme authority and control within the home.

**Character No. 192 (親1)**

A relative, Near, Self.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) ts'in (R.) ch'in

A combine of 亲 referring to hazel shrubs, and 見 to see or perceive. Hazel shrubs generally are found close together in clumps and represent those persons whom we see constantly as one's own family, relatives. Hence the idea of relatives, near, self.

**Character No. 193 (母3)**

Mother

Pronounced mu

The character 母 mother was originally built up from 女 meaning a female, but with the breasts made very prominent, thus representing a woman with child. Hence the idea of mother.

**Character No. 194 (哥1)**

Older Brother

Pronounced ko

This character represents an older brother. Its radical is 口 meaning mouth, while the 可 represents the words that come from the mouth when highly opposing another's actions. The double 哥 refers to singing. The character has been borrowed and used for older brother.

**Character No. 195 (弟4)**

Younger brother

Pronounced ti

This character represents a strap that is wound around a spindle. By extension it has come to mean a succession of brothers, and at present chiefly refers to the younger brother.

## VOCABULARY LIST

616. 父親 — Father
617. 母親 — Mother
618. 父母 — Parents
619. 哥哥 — Older Brother
620. 弟弟 — Younger brother or little brother.

## SENTENCE WORK

397. 父親在家麼 — Is your father at home?
398. 母親在家 — Mother is at home.
399. 他是不是你的哥哥 — Is he your older brother?
400. 不是那是我的朋友 — No, that is my friend.
401. 你有沒有弟弟 — Have you a little brother?
402. 有三個弟弟 — I have three small brothers.
403. 你的弟弟上學不上學 — Is your little brother going to school?
404. 是的他上初等小學 — Yes, he is attending the lower primary school.
405. 哥哥怎麼樣 — What about your older brother?
406. 他現在不上學 — He is not attending school now.
407. 他爲甚麼不上學 — Why isn't he going to school?
408. 他有病所以不可以上學 — He is sick therefore he cannot go to school.
409. 他病了已有幾天 — How long has he been sick?
410. 五六天 — Five or six days.
411. 父親要幾時回來 — When will your father return?
412. 他明天要回來 — He will return tomorrow.
413. 那樣我可以後天來 — That being the case, I shall return the day after tomorrow
414. 很好很好再會再會 — Very well, good-bye.
435. 再會 — Good-bye.

## READING LESSON XIV

念 課

第十四課 對用人說話

我們到了中國 天天要做自已的事 所以家裏頭的事要叫別人做 在我們家裏做事的人 名字叫用人 在外國不可以用一些用人 因爲工錢很貴 但是中國的用人比外國便宜一點 若是要請客人吃飯 一定要告訴用人做很好的飯還要對用人說天天早上早一點來做事家裏的事 所以家裏就是很好看 客人來的時候 自然是好 那麼若是要用人做事很好 一定要主人常常的告訴他們

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

# Will China Turn to Moscow Once Again?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

AT the conclusion of the Peace of Versailles, the statesmen of the Allied countries once again turned their thoughts to the idea of maintaining peace by international agreement, as their predecessors had done unsuccessfully before the War. Thus, under the eloquent appeal of President Wilson and Lloyd George, two enthusiatic advocates of that idea, the League of Nations was set up and the first meeting of the Council of the League too place Jan. 16, 1920, at Paris. The League, through its constitution or covenant, has been vested with high powers to arbitrate international disputes, and has held regular sessions every year to hear the appeals. But, so far, the few cases brought before its attention were only disputes involving minor countries, and the officials of the League, therefore, had no difficulty in enforing its arbitrations. Since it has never been faced with a crisis wherein a major power is involved, the efficacy of the League as an instrument of safeguarding the world peace has remained an unknown quantity. The United States of America, while standing aloof from the League since its creation in spite of the fact that President Wilson was one of its originators, tried to outdo the League in the matter of maintaining world peace, and on two different occasions scored two diplomatic successes in the Nine-Power Treaty and in the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, both of which provide clauses aiming to promote peace and harmony among the countries bordering on the Pacific and those countries which have vast interests in this region; the first one binding each-party to respect the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China in all dealings with that country, and the second one providing that "the solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means". With the creation of these instruments, it was at one time hoped that the world would at last be made safe for democracy, and that Might would eventually give way to Right in the matter of international justice.

### "America Turns Its Back on China"

But the people who have entertained this hope have been soon disillusioned, when Japan, in the realization of her long-cherished dream, has seized from China all the strategic points in Manchuria coupled with the bombardment of defenseless cities and the massacre of Chinese citizens. In this case, it happens that both China and Japan are members of the League of Nations and signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact. In compliance with the letter and spirit of the covenant of the League and the Anti-War Pact, China has offered no resistance to the Japanese onslaught throughout the crisis, and has immediately submitted the case to the League and the United States, trusting that they would in the name of the sanctity of the covenant and treaty denounce Japan's high-handed measures and come to intervene on China's behalf. To the surprise of the Chinese people, America, possibly in fear of coming to open conflict with Japan, has turned her back on China and rejected China's appeal by declaring that Japan's action does not constitute a violation of the Anti-War Pact. The League of Nations, likewise on seeing America's indifferent attitude toward the case, has not had the nerve to incur the displeasure of a major power by intervening in the controversy, and after several meetings, has yielded to Japan's request by leaving the matter to be settled directly by the countries concerned. As a matter of fact, it is very clear that Japan, in the forceful occupation of Manchuria, has disregarded China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights, thereby violating the Nine Power Treaty. It is also clear that Japan has defied the convenant of the League and the Anti-War Pact by resorting to military strength to force terms upon China instead of solving Sino-Japanese disputes through pacific means. But the officials of the League and the originator of the Anti-War Pact have no intention of bringing to justice the covenant and treaty-breaking state, which in this case happens to be a major power; and their inaction will amply demonstrate to the world that the League of Nations is nothing more than a wallflower, only good for decoration, while the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact are merely scrap of papers. Since the two sources from which China ought to get assistance have been both shut to her, she will have no alternative but to turn her attention in other directions—which may prove profitable in the end.

Incensed at America's indifference and the League's inaction vis-a-vis Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Chinese feeling has been turned from one of purely anti-Japanese to that of denouncing all the imperialistic powers. Many speakers and writers have already advocated courting Russian aid to save Manchuria from the Japanese, because after all, they have assured us, communism is less menacing to China than Japanese militarism. They have also reminded us that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after appealing in vain for assistance to the powers for decades, finally secured Russian aid and laid the foundation for the success of the military stage of the Revolution; and that it is well for us to follow our Leader's example to save China from the present crisis. In spite of China's aversion to communism, this sentiment has been gaining force every day, and before long may gather sufficient impetus to force government policy toward Russia.

China, in order to keep on friendly terms with the powers, has been determined to eradicate communism from Chinese soil, culminating in the C. E. R. controversy and the breaking off of diplomatic relations between these two countries. In spite of the drastic measures taken by the National government to suppress the communists, it must be acknowledged that their number has been constantly growing and their influence has been steadily increasing. Though their activities have been temporarily kept at bay under government pressure, they are working under cover to further their cause among the populace. Now China is faced with Japanese invasion and has sought in vain the assistance from the friendly powers. The public has already become impatient and has attacked the government for its weak-kneed policy. It goes without saying that the communists may seize this opportunity to win the Chinese masses to their favor by fiery speeches and high promises as Danton did in the French Revolution. When public sentiment has been worked up, no government can resist it without fear of its being overthrown.

### A Possible Appeal to Russia

Russia, the self-styled champion of the weak nations, has watched the Manchurian situation with eagerness, and will be more than willing to curry the favor of the Chinese people, thereby turning every one of the 400,000,000 souls to be a worshipper of soviet doctrine. The *Izvestia* and the *Pravda*, respectively official Soviet government and the Third International organs, have displayed a very sympathetic attitude toward China's plight by charging America with turning her back on China's trouble and placing "shamelessness" at the door of the League. Their sympathetic attitude has all the more convinced many of our people that Russia is the only country which has the pluck to aled a crusade to free China from Japanese imperialism.

When a man is in the grip of a robber, he will be grateful to any one who will effect his rescue. China is now exactly in the same position, and any country which steps out to redress her grievance will win the gratitude of 400,000,000 people. In the hour of desperation, when every one laughs at her and slaps her in the face, instead of rescuing her from the hands of a robber, she has to employ every possible means to strive to maintain her existence in the world.

Shanghai, October 5, 1931.

## Chinese Banks at Harbin Transfer Funds to National City Bank

A correspondent at Harbin writes to the *Review* that all commercial and other establishments there continue to function normally. Some of the principal Chinese industrial enterprises, flour mills, for example, in Fuchiatien have, however, suspended their work for an indefinite time. Their suspension is rumored to be due to losses sustained through confiscation of money in the Chinese banks in Mukden, which according to rumors reaching Harbin was done by the Japanese when they seized that town. The Chinese banks in Harbin have deposited their reserves in the American National City Bank branch in Harbin for safekeeping.

## Two Chinese Killed During Riot in Chapei

A riot occurred in Chapei, the Chinese area adjoining Shanghai, on the morning of October 2, following a dispute which arose between a policeman and a soldier, when the latter used the former's sentry box for the purpose of posting an anti-Japanese poster. When the policeman assaulted the soldier, students and a large crowd took sides with the latter with the result that a pitched battle took place between the police and the mob. Two coolies in the crowd were shot dead.

# China Disappointed by League's Action

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟 昭 華

CHINESE public opinion in regard to the appeal to the League of Nations for justice relating to the Manchurian situation created by the forcible occupation of the Chinese Eastern provinces by the Japanese forces is by no means unanimous. Some people bitterly opposed the appeal to the League on the ground that "it is of no use", pointing out the fact that Article XIX of the League of Covenant clearly provides for the revision of obsolete treaties among members of the League, but the League, since its inception up to now, has never lent China a helping hand in its efforts to revise the out-of-date treaties. Therefore, they advocate that China should take its own means for self-preservation and to repel the Japanese invasion by every means. In its appeal to the League, China was actuated by two reasons: First, inasmuch as the Chinese and Japanese are members of the League, any dispute between them should first be referred to League for decision; and although Japan might not like to refer the case to the League, it is the duty of the Chinese to do so; secondly, the Chinese have every confidence in the League to do justice and to settle the dispute between members of the League. So the League's action in the Manchurian situation is really the acid test to show whether the League is truly useful or not in preserving peace in in the world. This was clearly pointed out by Presdent Chiang in his speech, when he said: "The challenge thrown to us is a challenge also to all nations. The League of Nations was established to prevent war and bring collective action into play to stop aggression."

Fortunately when China appealed for redress, the League was in regular session, so no difficulty or delay was experienced. But what the League has done during these days deserves a few words of comment from us.

### China Courted an Investigation

When the matter of the Japanese atrocity was first brought before the Council of the League, the embarrassment caused to the Japanese delegate was apparent. For days, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate to the League, had to tell the Council that he had not received the official version of Japan's grievances in Mukden, apparently the sole purpose being to give Tokyo a breathing spell to enable it to find and invent a justification for the bold display of barbarism the military members of its Cabinet had sponsored. Dr. Afred Sze, the Chinese delegate to the League, in the course of a speech, showed quite clearly that "while the Japanese delegate challenged the accuracy of the statements I have made, China is willing that the League of Nations appoint immediately an impartial commission to investigate the entire questions". The Council at last issued a strong appeal to both China and Japan to "abstain for any act susceptible to aggravate the situation in Manchuria to prejudice a pacific settlement of the problem." The attitude taken by the Council is whole-heartedly supported by many powers in the world. So the American Government, aside from endorsing the League's action, also addressed an identical note to the Governments of China and Japan for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops from the present situation of danger. At one time, it seemed evident that the determined attitude adopted by the League has had a definite effect upon the situation in the Far East. The state of affairs in Tokyo, particularly the relations between the Japanese Cabinet and military authorities, remains obscure, but all indications seem to point to the fact that the attitude taken up by the League Council strengthened by the important news from Washington, has had a steadying effect upon public opinion in Japan.

But the best brains of Japan in this instance, of course, resort to a clumsy pretext; that is "self-defense". The Japanese militarists were really more or less surprised to see that the world has paid so much attention to the Sino-Japanese trouble. Then the Japanese militarists announced that Japan does not want League intervention in Manchuria, nor the invocation of the Kellogg Pact. It was further intimated that the Japanese would not consent to such measures, nor to third party intervention as it considered the matter purely one for settlement between Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese Government insists the Manchurian affair is an "incident" not a war, arising out of the necessity for protecting Japanese rights and interests, which it was alleged, China frequently violated. The Council members of the League admitted "dismay" upon receipt of the Japanese communication.

Only after several days of hot debate between Dr. Sze and Mr. Yoshizawa come the Japanese statement of the situation. Senor Lerroux opened the meeting by expressing satisfaction with the tone of the Japanese note and declaring the Council viewed with gratification the Japanese statement regarding the speedy withdrawal of troops from Chinese territory. Henceforth, it was reported, the League of Nations decided not to take any further action. After adopting the nine resolutions, the Council closed its session, though subject to re-opening when the circumstances necessitate (on Oct. 14th.) without seeing to the actual withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the Chinese territory or arranging any settlement of the Sino-Japanese trouble.

### League's Mistakes

(A) Before the presentation of the Japanese statement, the Council ordered that both countries should cease to take any hostitle action to aggravate the situation in Manchuria. Observing the situation closely will reveal to us that the League's appeal is entirely disregarded by the Japanese militarists, who invade and destroy territory after territory as a result of which, Liaoning and Kirin—two big Chinese Eastern Provinces—fell into the hands of the Japanese in rapid succession. Why did not the League see to it that its appeal was duly given effect; and in case it is being disregarded, why did not the League take the second step, such as giving a warning to the Japanese invaders? In fact, as it was the Japanese who invaded and destroyed Chinese territory, the Council of the League should have taken stronger action with the Japanese than issuing an identical appeal to both governments. Only the Japanese took hostitle action, while the Chinese only withdrew themselves as far as possible in order to avoid complicating the situation. Why did the League take no other action than issuing the identical note, which was entirely disregarded by the Japanese?

(B) The purpose of the League is to prevent war and preserve the peace. It is expressly provided in the League's Covenant that any dispute between the members of the League should first be sumbitted to the League for peaceful settlement. Therefore, it is "immaterial" whether the Japanese accept or refuse the League's intervention. The League should go ahead to investigate and settle the dispute for the parties. Why was the Council so easily "dismayed" by a telegram from Tokyo expressing its refusal to the League's intervention? Here is the weakness of the League, and the Japanese militarists discovered it, so they went on with their aggression in China.

(C) As to the Council's action after the presentation of the Japanese statement, it is very disappointing, very one-sided, and shows glaringly that the League is not capable of handling the task before it.

(1) In the first place, the Council seems not to have gone to the root of the trouble between China and Japan. Japan today though governed by the Minseito party—whose policy toward China is supposed to be more liberal and friendly—is nevertheless dominated by the Opposition party consisting of the militarist clique, whose policy in China is nothing short of devouring not only Manchuria but all of China. Those who are familiar with the political situation in the Far East are fully aware of this. It is equally conspicuous that the invasion of Manchuria on the night of Sept. 18 was carried out by the militarists without the consent and knowledge of the Tokyo Government. The prime minister as well as the foreign affairs minister were all surprised at what was happening in Mukden, and apparently they were hopeless to stop the action. The Foreign Office, through its accredited Minister to China, announced explicitly that the rumor that the Japanese would mobilize their troops and advance to China was "absolutely untrue and groundless" (quoted from the interview between the Japanese minister to China, and pressmen). But only two days later, the Japanese soldiers entered and destroyed Mukden. While the foreign office, through its accredited minister to China, announced to the Chinese that the Japanese authorities are trying to localize the affair, so that its effect would not go beyond "Shenyang" (Mukden), (quoted from interview with Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China in the *China Press* in Shanghai dated Sept. 19), the Japanese militarists ordered repeatedly "forward march", and Liaoning and Kirin—two big provinces—fell before the invaders in rapid succession. In other words, the action and attitude between the Tokyo Government and the Military clique are materially different from each other, with the Minseito cabinet apparently helpless before the military clique, Tokyo might say to stop the movement; the military clique might order an advance into the very interior of Mongolia. Tokyo might order evacuation of the troops from Manchuria; the military clique might order reinforcements for further invasion. When the situation is this, the Council of the League is quite wrong to rely so

## ANTI-JAPANESE CARTOONS POSTED IN CHINESE CITIES

**The two cartoons reproduced herewith are typical anti-Japanese cartoons displayed in various cities in China, and are reproduced for the purpose of acquainting foreign readers with the ntensity of the Chinese indignation against the Japanese aggression. The first cartoon represents the Japanese as devouring canines driving the people of Manchuria out of their country. The characters at the top are a call to the Chinese people, represented by the man at the left with the uplifted club, to drive them out. The second cartoon is labelled: "Countless Chinese died when the Japanese occupied Shenyang (Mukden)."**

much on the military clique; nor could it be enforced outside the city of Tokyo.

But the present Tokyo government or the Minseito party in the present instance is like a lawyer for the defendant, who has to put up everything possible to defend his client, though knowing too well that his client is quite guilty. In the present situation, the Tokyo government has to further resort to some "face-saving" measures, such as "self-defence", "no territorial designs", "immediate withdrawal of the troops", etc. The situation is that the Tokyo government, or the Minseito party, might be sincere in saying it has no territorial designs in China, but the military clique want just the opposite.

The Tokyo Government might make many promises, such as withdrawal of the troops in the immediate future, etc., but the military clique will consider this as a scrap of paper only. So while the Tokyo statement was promising this or that, the bombing occurred of a passenger train by a Japanese aeroplane, resulting in killing 30 Chinese when not a single soldier was in the train —50 miles outside of Mukden. The Council of the League should realize the inability of the Tokyo government to carry out its orders and promises; why then should the president of the Council express his satisfaction and gratification at the Japanese statement? Is not the Council of the League "deceived" by the Japanese empty promises?

(2). On the other hand, the Council of the League did not pay much attention to the Chinese statement when the Chinese delegate read aloud telegram after telegam received from Nanking describing the atrocities committed by the Japanese invaders, such as free slaughtering of the Chinese workers in the arsenal when no resistance was offered; killing and robbing of innocent Chinese people—all these were described by the impartial foreign residents of social standing on the spot; —changing of the Chinese flag, hoisting of the Japanese flag; appointing of a Japanese official as mayor of Mukden; discarding of the Chinese laws and applying the Japanese laws in the Chinese courts, etc.—all these acts amount to but an act of war and the military occupation of other's territory, in gross violation of the League's covenant, the Kellogg Pact and all laws of humanity. Why did not the Council of the League take this into account when they heard the Chinese statement? The Council took no other action except issuing notes to both governments.

The Chinese delegate demanded that the League should effect the evacuation of the Japanese troops from the Chinese territory and appoint a commission of investigation to go to the spot for investigation purposes Nothing is more reasonable than this! Why did not the Council of the League hold the Japanese Government responsible for the immediate withdrawal of their troops?

(3) Japan's invasion of Manchuria was stated to be for the protection of its nationals. Did the Council of the League not know that no single Japanese life is in danger in China? If the League could not stop the invasion of one country into the territory of the other merely because one or two "fictitious" persons were alleged to have been murdered, the League is creating a serious precedent and hereafter, any strong power may invade the territory of another, when it thinks fit, just on the ground of the alleged murder of one or two persons. The murder of Captain Nakamura and the blowing up of the section bridge of the South Manchurian Railway were stated in the Japanese statement as the cause of the trouble. But the League should know that whether Captain Nakamura is only a "fictitious" person or not; or whether blowing up the bridge was really done by the Chinese or by the Japanese themselves, has not as yet been proved. So the Japanese could not cite these two incidents—neither proved nor verified—as the cause of their grievances. In other words, the Japanese have no cause of action against the Chinese. The Council of the League should at once come forward and condemn the Japanese action as aggression and hold the Japanese goverrment responsible for the restoration of peace in the Far East.

*(Continued on page 236)*

# Diarrhoea will be stopped by taking KALZANA

**Diarrhoea is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated serves.**

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the Calcium (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhoea will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhoea (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency; general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

# Kalzana

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Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

58-263

# Vivid Pictures of Flooded Yangtsze Areas Taken Du

*The reproductions of photographs shown herewith given a vivid idea of the flooded areas in the* 
*which he made over the flooded areas, at the request of the National Government. He was accomp*
*by other matters, as, for instance, the taking of photographs and the jotting down of notes, the contr*
*made available to readers of "The Review" through the courtesy of the National Flood Relief Comm*

This photo was taken at Hinghwa, Kiangsu province. Little "islands" of high ground had just begun to appear in the vast expanse of water stretching as far as the eye could reach.

Here are shown breaks in the dyke province. Houses where the breaks occ

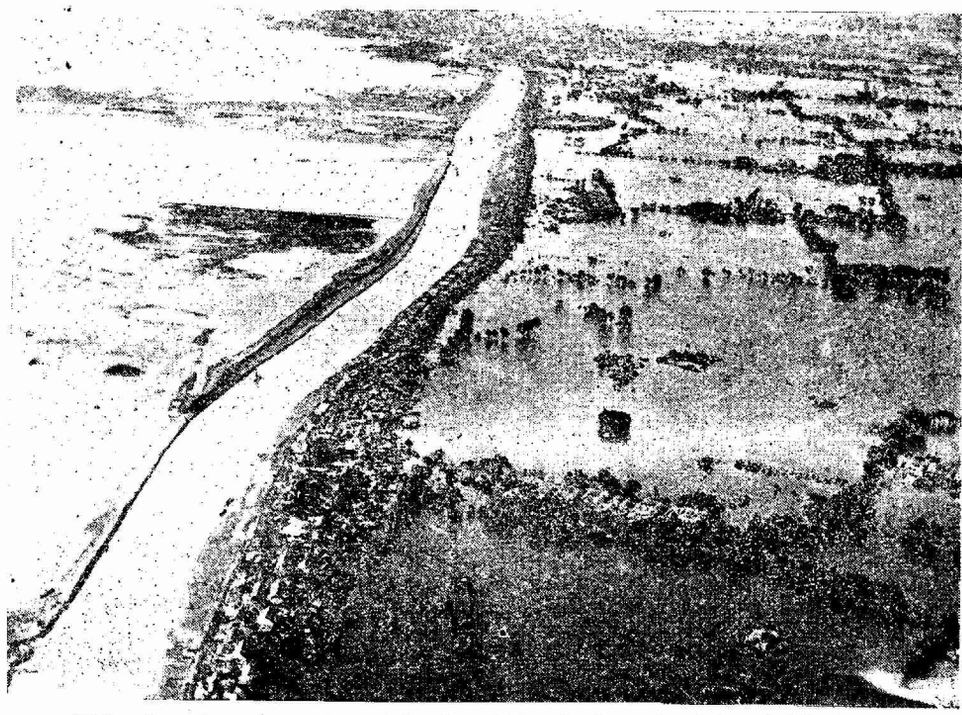
This photo shows a flooded town east of the Grand Canal, Kiangsu province, typical of conditions generally in that area.

Breaks in the Grand Canal dykes a September 21.

# ring the Course of Aerial Flights by Colonel Lindbergh

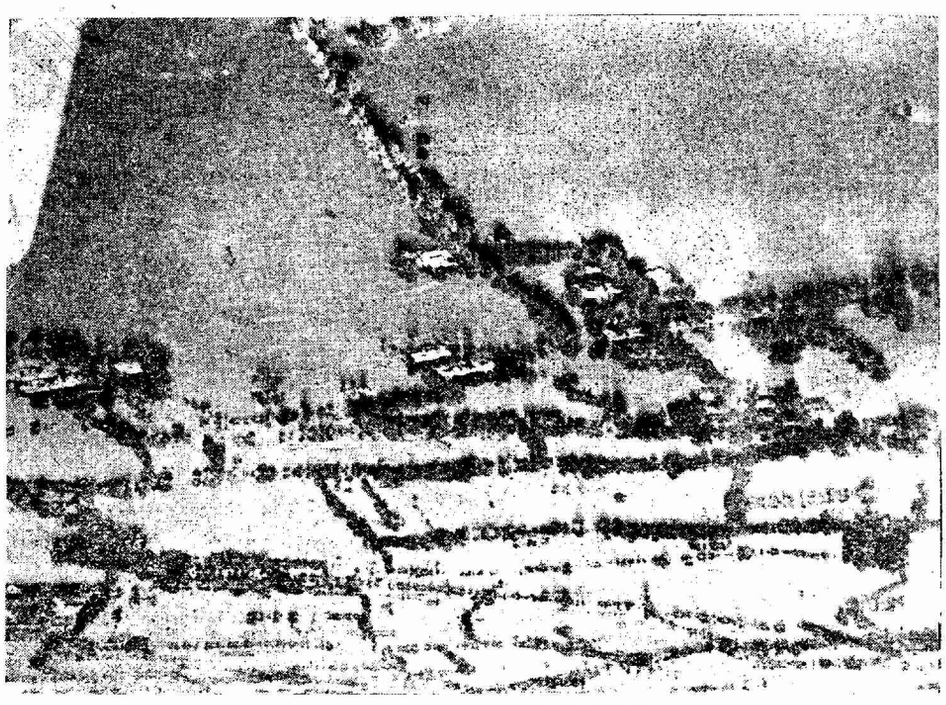
*Yangstze Valley. These pictures were taken by Colonel Charles Lindbergh during the recent flights anied by Mrs. Lindbergh on these flights, and on such occasions as the Colonel's attention was taken up ols were taken by Mrs. Lindbergh. The pictures herewith were snapped September 21. They are ission.*

of the Grand Canal at Kaoyu, Kiangsu urred were entirely submerged.



This view shows a section of the Grand Canal where the dykes held. However, as the land adjoining is below the level of the Canal, the receding waters left much of it submerged.

nd flooded area, Kaoyu, Kiangsu province,



View of flooded country east of the Grand Canal, Kiangsu province, as it appeared September 21.

# To What Extent Has Japan Violated International Agreements?

BY EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

LIKE a pack of hungry wolves the Japanese military plunderbund descended upon the unsuspecting people of Manchuria and committed atrocities which the whole civilized world is viewing with mingled horror and indignation.

The sword ratting of the Japanese military party was sufficient warning that "something" was bound to happen. To most people this "something" meant strong Japanese demands and an increase in the Japanese garrisons in Manchuria. But the people of China were entirely taken by surprise when this "something" turned out to be the simultaneous occupation of important strategic cities and towns in South Manchuria without warning, the shooting down of non-resisting soldiers who had orders not to retaliate, the massacre of innocent men, women and children, the bombing of trains and killing of passengers with machine guns, the dropping of bombs on defenceless cities from aeroplanes, the burning of private dwellings, the bombardment of the city of Mukden, the forceful entry into banks, the plunder and attack upon the Mukden Arsenal at 2 a.m. while the city was still asleep, the seizure of 250 commercial and war planes, the cutting of telephone and telegraph communications, the seizure of railways, and the arrest of civil and railway officials.

There is no doubt that the Japanese Army has been preparing for this coup for the last few months. While Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Premier Wakatsuki, and other members of the Minseito Cabinet were in favor of a conciliatory policy towards China, the Japanese Army, which derives its feudalistic authority direct from the Emperor, has been straining might and main to work up a "punish China" patriomania. In his war speech on August 5 before the divisional commanders of the Japanese Army, General Minami, the War Minister, declared that Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia were "places with which Japan has important relations politically, economically and from the standpoint of national defense" and further appealed to the soldiers of the Nippon Empire to be prepared for more efficient execution of their military duties. In a special supplement of the *Japan Times and Mail* with a huge caption on the front page "Can Peace be Preserved in Manchuria?" issued on September 20 on the day following the Japanese occupation of Manchuria—a supplement which was evidently prepared several days in advance—Major-General Sato writes on the "Possibility of Sino-Japanese Conflict over Manchuria" to the following effect:

### The Possibility of War

"If the state of affairs now existing in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia persists, a clash between Japan and China is only a matter of time, I want to warn the Chinese people of the dire possibility that is staring the two nations in the face. On the one hand, Japan insists on keeping her special position in these regions and persists in making greater economic developments there. She never even dreams of abandoning her acquired rights and interests now or at any future time. On the other hand, China assumes an attitude which is squarely opposed to Japan's. The Chinese believe that Japan's policy in Manchuria is directly opposed to their national aspirations. They want to have Japan relinquish her acquired rights and interests. Thus, it is only too natural that the two nations should be heading towards a conflict....Japan fought her (China) once, and who can say that she will not fight her again in the future?....The danger of conflict between the two nations persists. Unless the peoples of both nations reconsider their attitude, war is inevitable. It is necessary that Japan should possess armaments that would be powerful enough to make China respect her."

The war fever was worked up in Japan by the military party to punish China for the alleged disappearance of a Japanese military spy—and there are plenty of them scattered all over the country. The following is the official Japanese report of the Nakamura case: "Captain Shintaro Nakamura, a member of the General Staff, left Tokyo on May 10, 1931, for the purpose of travelling in Inner Mongolia by order of the General Staff. In conection with the Kwangtung Army, he proceeded to Ilekut, accompanied by Nobutaro Sugii, an ex-cavalry sergeant (who was a hotel owner in Mongolia) one Russian and one Mongolian." No convincing proof has yet been produced by the Japanese Government of Captain Nakamura's death and diplomatic negotiations were still going on up till the time of the invasion. It is worthy of note that the captain not only carried a passport describing him falsely as a learned educationalist but brought a huge sum of money with him. Just why a member of the Japanese General Staff "travelling in Inner Mongolia by order of the General Staff" should hide his real military identity and carry a huge sum of money in territory of considerable stragetic importance to China's national defense the Japanese publicists will have to explain convincingly. It is known to those who have followed events in Japan that the Foreign and War offices were at loggerheads as to how to deal with the Nakamura case—the Foreign Office wanted to hush up Nakamura's military rank while the War Office insisted on making it known. Further light on Nakamura's real mission in Inner Mongolia may yet be brought in by the reports which are appearing in the press of Japanese intrigues to bring about the independence of Inner Mongolia—under Japanese auspices.

Curiously enough, no mention was made of the invasion being a punishment for the Nakamura case, but the official Japanese version was that Manchuria had to be taken over because the Chinese had torn up a section of the track on the South Manchuria Railway at Mukden. This was the justification for the bombardment of the North Camp and the Mukden Arsenal and the occupation of Yingkow, Mukden, Changchun, Kirin, Taonan, Ssupingkai, Chengchiatun, and a number of other important places in Manchuria! It is preposterous to say that an invasion of such a magnitude was justified merely because a few pieces of track were torn up! This excuse is comparable to that of an intruding stranger who rushed into a magnificent mansion, threw out the occupant, and justified his occupation merely because he found a few pieces of broken furniture inside.

### "The Right to Exist"

"Every nation has the right to exist and to protect and conserve its existence, but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending states" was the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations adopted by the American Institute of International Law on January 6, 1916. Japan, therefore, does not have the right to invade China, "an innocent and unoffending state," either for the alleged disappearance of Captain Nakamura or the alleged tearing up of a few pieces of rails or even as a demonstration for the loss of Japanese business in Manchuria. In direct contrast to Japan's illegal invasion in Manchuria, the Chinese Government has been carrying on peaceful negotiations with Japan over the ghastly butchering of more than one hundred peaceful, law-abiding and hard-working Chinese in Korea for no reason whatsoever, and up till now Japan refuses to apologize and disclaims all responsibility in spite of evidence from Japanese sources pointing to official connivance. The new atrocities—the bombing of passenger trains and the shooting of terror-stricken refugees with machine-guns—now eclipses the wanton massacre of innocent Chinese men, women and children in Korea under Japanese aupices, but all these crimes against humanity must be punished sooner or later. Barbarous acts such as these are committed, not by the down-trodden heavily-taxed Japanese people, but by the militarists who are becoming a menace not only to China but to Japan herself and to the world at large. Drunk with over-confidence as a result of Japan's victory over Russia in 1905, the Japanese militarists have been dreaming of territorial aggrandizement for decades, and the sudden carefully-prepared invasion of Manchuria is only the consummation of their long-cherished desires. It is the opinion of the writer that even if the Nakamura case did not turn up, the Japanese militarists would have found some other excuse to land troops on Chinese soil in order to show their people at home that they are doing

something to vindicate the Japanese Empire so as to justify additional expenditures for the army and navy. The only interpretation for the movement of Japanese troops from Korea to the railway zone in South Manchuria at the time of the altogether unwarranted massacre of innocent Chinese citizens in Korea is that the militarists of the Land of the Rising Sun had fully expected the Chinese people in the Three Eastern Provinces and elsewhere to commit acts of violence against the persons and property of Japanese residents in China which would provide an excuse for the occupation of huge slices of territory in China. But nothing happened: the Chinese continued to be calm. However, the stage was set, the carefully laid plans had to be carried out, and the Nippon soldiers were prepared "for a more efficient execution of their duties," as the Japanese War Minister put it. Thus the vultures of the Rising Sun swooped down upon various cities and towns in Manchuria in the stillness of the night without warning like thieves breaking into a house.

In invading Manchuria without warning, Japan has violated a number of international treaties and agreements to which she is a signatory. In the first place, by swooping down upon Yingkow and Mukden without warning late in the evening on the 18th when the inhabitants were already asleep and manoeuvring warships to Tsingtau, Lungkow, Chefoo, Tangku, Chingwangtao, Shanghaikwan, Hulutao and Yingkow, Japan has entirely ignored the existence of Article I of the "Convention Relative to the Opening of Hostilities" of the Hague Convention of 1907 to which Japan is a signatory:

> "The contracting parties recognize that hostilities between themselves must not commence without previous and explicit warning, in the form either of a seasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war."

No ultimatum was issued by Japan and no warning was given beforehand of the invasion. China was entirely caught off her guard and news only reached the press of the Japanese occupation after it had happened.

### "The Military Tiger"

Japan could not have chosen a more opportune moment for invading Manchuria. The disastrous flood in Central China had completely paralyzed trade and commerce in the Yangtsze Valley, wiped out a considerable portion of the population, rendered millions homeless and considerably affected the financial equilibrium of the entire country. The Japanese military tiger descended upon Manchuria without warning, contrary to international law and usage, at a time when the people of the country were and still are utilizing all their available resources to afford succor to the destitute famine victims. What would the world have said to the nation that was uncivilized enough to invade Japan without warning at a time when she had her great earthquake? To lend courage to Japan's bold move, Great Britain is now having serious financial difficulties and there were murmurings of mutiny in the British navy, while the United States is suffering from a very bad business depression. There is reason to suspect that the Japanese militarists felt quite confident of the League of Nation's inability to punish a powerful member of the Council before embarking on a serious enterprise like the invasion of Manchuria. Japan had chosen the right moment for her well-laid plans, the blow was struck at China when the disastrous flood had upset her whole structure and internal political dissension had greatly impaired her external resistance.

By closing the banks in Mukden and probably taking away a huge supply of gold reserve, the Japanese virtually forced the shops in occupied Chinese territory to close down. Since everyone who ventures out in the streets has to carry a passport issued by the Japanese authorities, Chinese of the higher class do not dare venture outdoors. This situation has created the grave possibility of a new famine—under Japanese auspices. Refugees have been pouring out of the occupied zone by tens of thousands daily with only one though in view, and that is to get away from the Japanese invaders—and bombs have been thrown from Japanese airplanes upon these same refugees.

In the second place, Japan has violated Section II of the Annex Regulations of the Convention relating to Land Warfare of both the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions to which she was a signatory when she shelled the Mukden Arsenal and the North Camp without warning. Article 26 says: "The officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the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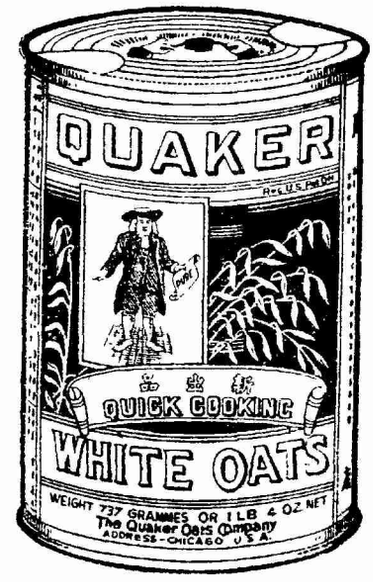


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authorities." Of course, the Japanese can say that the shelling of Mukden was an assault,—an assault without a declaration of war. The fact must not be overlooked that when the Japanese troops crept stealthily into the Mukden Arsenal at 2 a.m. on that fateful morning, they threw hand-grenades into the sleeping quarters of unarmed sleeping workmen and blew up about twenty of them into pieces all at once.

In shooting down Chinese civilians, policemen and soldiers indiscriminately, the Japanese military maniacs ignored the existence of Article 23 of Section II of the Convention Relating to the Opening of Hostilities of the Hague Conventions of both 1899 and 1907 which says: "In addition to the prohibitions provided by special conventions, it is especially forbidden—(c) to kill or wound an enemy, who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion; (b) to declare that no quarter will be given." In this case, the Chinese soldiers were under orders not to retaliate, and many were shot mercilessly by the Japanese invaders in spite of the fact that they did not raise a hand to defend themselves. It is admitted by the Japanese themselves that no Japanese soldiers were killed in the occupation of Mukden City. The shooting of unarmed Chinese civilians alone would be sufficient to place the Japanese soldiery outside the pale of civilization.

On the same day as the statement was made by Japan's delegate at Geneva that "Japan's fair and friendly attitude is not being reciprocated by China in like spirit....Our soldiers were mostly withdrawn into the railway zone ("South Manchuria Railway"), Japanese aeroplanes dropped bombs on trains running on the Peiping-Mukden line and used their machine guns on terror-stricken, unarmed and innocent refugees whose worldly goods were destroyed by the Japanese invaders and whose only thought was to get away from the occupied zones. At the time of writing, innocent civilians continue to be killed by these air raids and every passenger using the Peiping-Mukden line lives in mortal fear of his life every hour. By dropping bombs on trains as well as defenseless towns and cities, the Japanese military criminals have violated the following clause of the Annex Regulations relating to Land Warfare of both the 1898 and 1907 Hague Peace Conferences:

> "The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited."

It must be remembered that when Japan became a member of the League of Nations, "by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war," she bound herself to accept Article X of the League Covenant which says:

> "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League...."

Japan's obligations to observe peace in the Far East and refrain from making aggressions upon China is further put down in black and white in the Nine Power Treaty signed jointly by the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, China, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Japan at the Washington Conference in 1922 when these nations committed themselves to adopt "a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality." The following resolutions were agreed to by the Powers, including Japan:

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself effective and stable government;

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states."

In attaching her signature on August 27, 1928, to the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, otherwise known as the Anti-War Kellogg Pact, Japan bound herself together with other signatories to the following pledge:

"Art, 1. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an intrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Art. 2. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Baron Giichi Tanaka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, further committed the Japanese Empire to observe peace when he wrote the following note on May 26, 1928 to Mr. Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador in Tokyo:

"The Government of Japan sympathize very warmly with the high and beneficent aims of the proposal made by the United States, which they take to imply the entire abolition of the institution of war, and that they will be glad to render their most cordial co-operation towards the attainment of that end.

"The proposal of the United States is understood to contain nothing that would refuse to independent states the right of self-defense, and nothing that is incompatible with the obligations of agreements guaranteeing the public peace, such as are embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the treaties of Locarno. Accordingly, the Imperial Government firmly believe that unanimous agreement on a mutually acceptable text for such a treaty as is contemplated is well capable of realization by discussion of the six powers referred to, and they would be happy to collaborate with cordial goodwill in the discussions with the purpose of securing what they are persuaded is the common desire of all the peoples of the world—namely, the cessation of wars and the definite establishment among the nations of an era of permanent and universal peace."

The *Reuter* report at the beginning of the Japanese invasion that the United States Department did not consider that Japan had yet violated the Kellogg Pact naturally aroused a feeling of resentment all over China. And every thinking man and woman began asking this question: "When is a war not a war?" From the technical point of view the American State Department was not wrong in stating that Japan had not violated the Anti-War Kellogg Pact, if the *Reuter* report was correct, because the Chinese did not fire back and offered no resistance to Japanese provocations: and since the Chinese made no resistance, a state of war does not technically exist between the two countries, especially when no ultimatum was issued by Japan. But from the standpoint of common-sense the Japanese invasion is an undeclared war. If more technicalities are brought to bear upon the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the invasion is not a war but a mere massacre. In fact, the latest piece of official Japanese eyewash is that the invasion is not an invasion. However, the American State Department's note to both China and Japan warning the two countries not to resort to hostilities is a reassuring sign that the United States is now doing her best to uphold the Anti-War Kellogg Pact which she had initiated.

In invading a number of important cities and towns outside the South Manchuria Railway zone, Japan has further ignored the resolution relating to foreign armed forces in China to which the delegates of the Nippon Empire solemnly gave their approval:

"*Whereas* The Powers have from time to time stationed armed forces in China, including police and railway guards, in China to protect the lives and property of foreigners lawfully in China;

"*And whereas* It appears that certain of these armed forces are maintained in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement;

"*And whereas* The Powers have declared their intention to withdraw their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of any treaty or agreement, whenever China can assure the protection of the lives and property of foreigners."

Japan's invasion of Manchuria affects all the members of the League of Nations under Article XI of the Covenant.

> "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that

may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

China has taken the right course in her policy of non-resistance in the face of Japanese barbarity, and this is sufficient to show the world that she is not the aggressor and has no thought of being the aggressor. Neither the League Covenant nor the Kellogg Pact provides for non-resistance in face of aggression, and China's action is a real test case as to whether the high-sounding clauses of these peace pacts can really stand the tests of militarists who look upon treaties as mere scraps of paper. At the time of writing, the following questions still remain unanswered:

1. Will Japan really withdraw her troops from Chinese soil? This is not yet an accomplished fact because Japanese troops still continued to drop bombs on defenseless cities and trains. On September 24 the Japanese issued a statement that "our soldiers were mostly withdrawn within the railway zone," but a Japanese report dated September 28 said that a conference was held between Premier Wakatsuki, General Minami and Baron Shidehara and it was decided that the Japanese forces "would not be withdrawn before order is perfectly maintained in Kirin and the city of Mukden."

2. Will the Japanese remain permanently and treat Manchuria as a second Korea or will they eventually withdraw and attempt to set up a puppet government?

3. If Japan does not remove her troops from Chinese soil, will the Powers uphold the sanctity of international agreements by punishing Japan in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant?

Peiping, October 3, 1931.

# China Tightens Up Passport Regulations

The attention of American citizens in China is being called, by the various Consulates in this country, to the following important ruling recently promulgated by the Chinese government concerning the enforcement of the new passport regulations:

"Strictly speaking, when a foreigner enters the territory of China with a passport that has not been visaed by a Chinese Legation or Consulate abroad, action should be taken in conformity with the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulations for Examination of Passports. In view of the fact that the system of passport examination had just been initiated and as an exceptional course to meet the circumstances, it was previously ruled that foreigners entering the territory of China with unvisaed passports within three months (from the inauguration of such system) may be allowed temporarily to secure the necessary visa by paying the prescribed fee while the passports of foreigners who are originally local residents may be stamped and endorsed gratis. The record discloses that on May 19 this ruling was brought to the attention of the Municipal Government. The period in question has now expired but lest there should be foreigners who are still without a knowledge of the system introduced, the above ruling is extended as a further arrangement in their favor to the end of October next. On and after November 1, in connection with all entry passports that have not been visaed, steps must be taken actually in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Regulations for Examination of Passports. From November 1 and when their identity has been established, foreigners who are originally local residents and whose passports remain unvisaed or unstamped shall secure the necessary visa by paying the fee charged. In future, when a foreigner proceeds to the interior and applies either for a travel pass or for a visa on the passport issued by the Legation or Consulate, the passport for his or her entry into China must be produced for examination at the same time. This arrangement is adopted with a view to prevention of abuses."

The U. S. Consulates therefore advise American citizens resident in China who do not possess valid American passports to apply for new ones and have them stamped and endorsed by the Chinese authorities in accordance with the above ruling before November first, if they wish to avoid the possibility of being later required to pay an entry visa fee of U. S. $10. or the equivalent.

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# In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

## New Telegraph Station to be Built at Nanking

A new telegraph station will be built at Nanking to facilitate telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Nanking, acccording to information emanating from the Ministry of Communications. The regulations governing the management of the Chinese radio stations communicating with French Indo-China were approved recently by the Ministry.

## Hongkong-Swatow Phone Line Projected

Inspired by the success of the newly inaugurated long distance telephone service between Canton and Hongkong, a group of merchants in Swatow are contemplating to install a new phone line connecting Swatow with Hongkong. It is understood that the scheme has been submitted to both the Canton and the Hongkong authorities and as soon as approval is obtained, measures will be taken to start work on the projected line immediately.

## Nanking Faces Shortage of Food Supply

Food supply for the large flood refugee population in and near Nanking is fast dwindling, according to a *Kuo Min* message from the Capital. The total number of the refugees there is estimated at over 55,000, of whom 18,000 are in the city, 24,000 around Hsiakwan and 13,000 at Pukow. The food stocks available are barely sufficient to last another 10 days. An appeal for relief has been issued by the local Emergency Relief Committee.

## Grand Canal Conservancy Loan to be Issued Shortly

Arrangements have been completed for the issue of the Kiangsu Grand Canal Conservancy Short Term Loan, according to a Nanking telegram. The total amount of the loan has been fixed at $5 million, redeemable within five years. It will be issued on November 1, 1931 at a par value of 98 and will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The entire proceeds of the Huai River Conservancy and Grand Canal Conservancy Farm Tax of Kiangsu will be allocated for the Sinking Fund.

## Autumn Coccon Crop in Kiangsu and Chekiang Below Normal

Investigations in Kiangsu and Chekiang reveal that the cocoon crop this Autumn of both provinces is far below normal, as compared with the previous year. In Wusih and Changchow, the two largest producing centers for cocoons in this province, the total returns are less than 10,000 piculs, while the production for the entire province is estimated at 15,000 piculs only. Due to the shortage of supply, the price of the cocoons has jumped from Tls. 950 to Tls. 1,000 per picul. In Chekiang, the production is only half that of Kiangsu, but the quotations are around Tls. 900 per picul.

## Import of Japanese Match Box Material Sharply Declines

As a consequence of the Japanese aggressions and outrages in Manchuria, the export trade of Japanese match box wood to China has been severely hit. In previous years, China annually imported more than 30,000 piculs of white willow from Japan for match box making, but since the Wanpaoshan Incident, the import to Shanghai has sharply declined. The total quantity for the present year amounted to only 5,000 piculs. As a result of the outbreak of the Manchuria Affair, this business is now at a complete standstill.

## New Residence on Rue Lafayette Site Will Be Ready by December

Twenty-two new modern residential houses at the intersection of Rue Lafayette and Route Pichon in French Concession which have been built for the Asia Realty Company will be ready for occupancy by end of the current year, it was announced by officials of the Company. The new residential group will be of brick and will be three stories high. Heating systems and modern sanitary fixtures will be installed throughout. Spacious space for garages will also be provided. The buildings are constructed according to plans drawn by the Asia Realty Company, architects. The Tai Chong Company are the contractors.

## Nanking Started Factory Inspection Oct. 1

Inspection of factories in Shanghai and other industrial centers, in accordance with the Factory Law enforced last August with a view to introducing reforms in labor conditions, commenced on Oct. 1. Both Chinese and Foreign-owned factories are to be inspected alike. Following the enforcement of the Factory Law, the Ministry of Industries undertook to train a corps of inspectors for which purpose an institute was established in Shanghai. The first group was graduated last month. Two labor experts from the League of Nations, M. Pone and Dame Adelaide Anderson, are assisting the Ministry in an advisory capacity.

## Canton Imposes Business Tax on Foreign Firms in Shameen

In order to raise revenue for construction purposes, the Canton authorities have decided to impose a business tax on foreign firms in Shameen and copies of regulations governing the impositon of the tax have been forwarded to the various Consulates on the Island. The latter are requested to urge their nationals' business establishments to submit themselves to the orders of the tax collection authorities by reporting immediately to the business tax collecting organs in their territory for registration and payment of taxes according to their amount of capital. The copies of the regulations were supplied in compliance with the application of the Consulates in Shameen.

## $80,000 New Shop Building to be Erected on Honan Road

According to a repot in the Shanghai *Evening Post*, a block of 10 shops will shortly be constructed on the corner of Honan and Canton Roads. The estimated cost is figured at $80,000. Old buildings on the site have been demolished to make room for the new and modern shop structures which will be equipped with all modern conveniences. The street level rooms will be large and well lighted. Plate glass windows will face the sidewalk. The building, which will be ready for occupancy by end of this year, is being constructed for Chao Tai-shing. Atkinson and Dallas are the architects.

## Shanghai-Russia New Air Line Planned by Eurasia Corporation

At the general meeting of shareholders of Eurasia Aviation Corpation held on Sept. 28, it was decided to inaugurate a new air line from Shanghai to Russia by way of Northwestern China. Messrs. Hsiang Ching, Li Ching-chung and Schmidt of the Company have been entrusted with the mission of planning the proposed new air route. The new air service will cover approximately more than 4,000 li and will pass through Kansu, Shensi and Sinkiang provinces. Because of the lack of communication facilities in these provinces, the question of establishment of gasoline-supplying stations is engaging the serious attention of the projectors.

## Central Bank Revserves Checked

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China, at its meeting on Sept. 30, held its 103rd examination of reserves of the Bank against note issue and issued the following statement:

Total Amount Of Dollar Notes & Subsidiary Coin Notes In Circulation: Dollar Notes $38,929,137,00: —$41,776,459.00.

Reserves Against Dollar Notes & Subsidiary Coin Notes In Circulation: Cash Reserve $27,058,363.00; (of the above sum Tls.20,244,279.61 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance Tls.2,665,363.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, Tls.5,048720.39 is kept in Local Banks); Securities Reserve Tls13,818,096.00, $41,776,459.00.

Total Amount Of Custom Gold Unit Notes In Circulation: C. G. U. Notes C. G. U. 1,000,000.00 Reserves Against Customs Gold Unit Notes In Circulation: G.$400,000.00 deposited with Local Bank @. 40 C. G. U. 1,000,000.00.

According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulations governing note issue, the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve @ 60% and Securities Reserve @ 40% of the total issue. Finding the Cash Reserve to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserves not over 40%, the Committee certified that the reserves against notes in circulation is in order.

## Huge Consignments of Russian Oil Due in Shanghai from Vladivostok

Confirming previous reports circulated in Shanghai that the Russian state oil enterprise has concluded arrangements with the local Kwang Hua Petroleum Company for a quantity introduction of Russian oil into the Shanghai market, a *Transocean-Kuomin* dispatch from Moscow on Oct. 3 announced that contracts for large Russian oil and gasoline deliveries to China have been signed at Shanghai between representatives of the Soviet Oil Trust and the Chinese interests. According to the dispatch, the contracts provide for monthly deliveries of 1,500,000 gallons, chiefly kerosene, but other oil products as well. Two tankers with 2,500,000 gallons have already left Vladivostok for Chinese ports, it is stated.

## New Gunboat "Minsen" Makes Successful Initial Run

The "Minsen" gunboat, last of the five gunboats constructed for the Ministry of the Navy by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, which has just been completed, proved a success, when it was taken out to Minghong for a trial run last Saturday under the direction of the chief supervisor of construction, Li Shih-chia and other naval officers. According to a report in the *Evening Post*, this latest addition to the Chinese Navy is capable of a speed of 18 knots. She is equipped with 12 guns. Trial of her armaments will take place at Woosung on Oct. 15, after which she will be put in commission. In order to further strengthen the Navy, the Ministry has ordered construction of a new cruiser, construction of which will commence as soon as "Minsen" has been handed over.

## Japanese Finance Ministry Publishes Trade Returns for August

According to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on Oct. 2 the following returns of Japan's foreign trade during the month of August including the figures for Japan Proper and those of Korea, Formosa and the South-Seas Mandatory were published by the Japanese Finance Department:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Export | Yen | 110,657,000 |
| Import | ,, | 91,575,000 |
| Total | ,, | 202,232,000 |
| Excess in Exports | ,, | 19,082,000 |

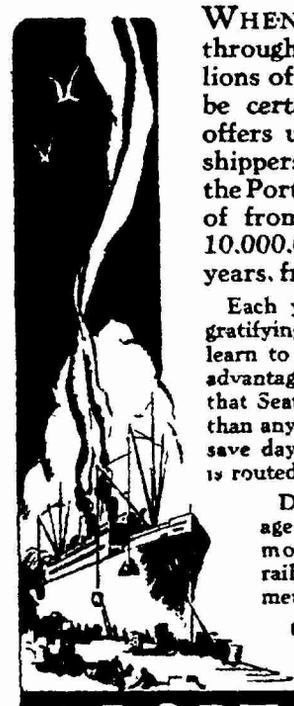
Summing up the totals, the result of foreign trade during the period of first eight months, this year, shows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exports | Yen | 810,619,000 |
| Imports | ,, | 930,988,000 |
| Total | ,, | 1,741,607,000 |
| Excess in Imports | ,, | 120,369,000 |

## Formation of National Economic Council Sanctioned by Government

The National Government Council at its meeting on Sept. 26 officially sanctioned the establishment of the National Economic Council, formation of which has been under consideration for a considerable time and was first proposed by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance. According to the regulations governing the organization of the Council, all State projects for economic reconstruction or development, for which the requisite funds are either borne or subsidized by the National Treasury, must be first investigated and considered by the Council before submission to the National Government for approval. The regulations also provide that in the carrying out of the projects mentioned above, the Council is invested with the power to investigate into the work as well as expenditure involved. The new organ was created after the example of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council for the purpose of deliberate planning of national undertakings and the main duty of it will be to co-ordinate the constructive activities of the various Central and local government organs. The Council is composed of a definite number of *exofficio* members, namely, the President and vice-President of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of various Ministries under the Yuan, respective heads of the various Central Government organs connected with economic construction and also a number of invited members consisting mainly of commercial and industrial leaders in the country. The council functions under a Chairman and vice-Chairman, which posts are concurrently held by the President and vice-President of the Executive Yuan, namely Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. T. V. Soong.


**Millions of tons *increase* in SHIPMENTS!**



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58-271

# Draining Off Flood Waters Is Pressing Problem

The Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee with headquarters at Shanghai 12 Jinkee Road, has allocated to date $468,000 for food and clothing and these funds are being handled by twelve sub-committees in the strategic centres of the famine areas. The sub committees are composed ofrepresentative Chinese, and the Protestant and Catholic Missionaries. News to hand from distributors of food in the great lake flooded areas in North Kiangsu, tell of the people dying in great numbers, and corpses are met with everywhere. As the winter approaches there will be an even greater demand for food and clothing for the starving people.

How to drain off the flooded waters in North Kiangsu is engaging the serious attention of the Relief Committee, which is consulting with the engineers of the Government Hwai River Commission with a view to using famine refugee labor in part of their project to drain off the water. The Committee announces that to a well-thought-out scheme of this order it is ready to devote about $600,000.

Contributions for flood relief are being received by the Committee treasurers, the managers of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Bank of China, the National City Bank of New York, and the Central Trust Co. Ltd., and also by the office of the Committee at the above address.

*List of Contributions received from Sept. 21-30, 1931.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $449,964.72 |
| Lin Yin Chu Sze | 200,000.00 |
| Chinese Flood Relief Asso'n., New York | 21,600.00 |
| Chinese Chamber of Commerce Honolulu (5th donation) | 20,000.00 |
| Oversea Chinese Flood Relief Asso'n, Singapore (5th donation) | 20,000.00 |
| Sinpo, Batavia | 10,000.00 |
| Chung Hwa Huei Kwan, Yokohama | 4,560.61 |
| Shanghai Special District, 3rd division | 3,783.83 |
| Ta Tung University | 1,131.29 |
| Batavia | 1,000.00 |
| Hua Kiau Public School, Kuala Pilah | 1,000.00 |
| London (200 Pounds) | 4,294.29 |
| Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Panama (G$853.50) | 3,557.58 |
| Chung Wha Society, Panama (G$760-) | 3,266.85 |
| Wing Chan Co., Penang | 1,000.00 |
| Chung Hwa School, Seremban | 550.00 |
| Tiong Hoa Tjong Siang Hwee, Soekaboemi, Java | 1,076.23 |
| The Chinese School, Pontjowindatan, Djocjakarta | 393.09 |
| Students' Mutual Improvement Asso'n, T.H.H.K. School Tjilatjap, Java (Dutch Gulden 181.22) | 324.20 |
| Chung Hwa Yan Hwe Photographic Asso'n., Yokohama | 665.93 |
| Woo Ching Benevolent Society, Yokohama | 513.71 |
| Chinese Athletic Asso'n., Yokohama | |
| Staff of Yuan Tai & Co., Cebu (Tls. 100-) | 137.72 |
| Wong Tsai Sun (24th donation) (Belgas 100-) | 60.50 |
| Shantung Incident Asso'n. Benut, Johore | 5,000.00 |
| New Morning Star, New York | 1,320.00 |
| Lotus Royal, New York | 2,045.00 |
| Nom Yun, New York | 1,240.00 |
| Chow Mien Inn, New York | 1,000.00 |
| Hip Sing Society, New York | 2,060.00 |
| Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Asso'n., Portland | 1,120.00 |
| Royal Jamaica, New York | 2,490.00 |
| Chinese Benevolent Asso'n., Vancouver | 1,000.00 |
| Gee Hou Hing Fong, New York | 2,505.00 |
| Flood Relief Campaign Committee of Fukien Asso'n. Seremban | 2,121.00 |
| Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Menado (Tls. 5,000-) | 6,895.36 |
| Yan Keng Dramatic Asso'n., Kuala Lumpur | 3,000.00 |
| Chinese Electric Power Co. | 5,000.00 |
| Artificial Silk Merchants Asso'n. | 2,000.00 |
| Piece Goods Merchants Union | 1,000.00 |
| Pingwoo Flood Relief Asso'n, | 1,000.00 |
| Old man at 74 | 1,000.00 |
| Messrs. Koo, King, Jao & Chu, Kating | 800.00 |
| Far Eastern Hotel | 500.00 |
| Silk Thread Merchants Guild | 500.00 |
| Chi Sui Girls School | 450.00 |
| Chinese Staff of American Club | 300.00 |
| Chi-Sing-Shih Owner, through Rev. J. Cerny | 200.00 |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. Burton Sayer (in memory of Mrs. Blix) | 10.00 |
| Chinese Merchants & Laborers Asso'n., Aloneros, Tayabas, P.I. | 336.93 |
| Acknowledged in Chinese papers with details | 4,372.51 |
| Total | $798,146.35 |

### A Munificent Donation to Flood Relief

The Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee last week received a donation of $200,000 from a Chinese gentleman. The latter accompanying the gift is quite out of the usual. The following is a free translation:

"For a number of years I have found it necessary to sever myself from worldly affairs and live a life of seclusion among the mountains. My family felt deeply for me in my loneliness, and in fulfilment of their filial duty tried to keep in touch with me. They even sent me the daily newspapers, which I had beside me in piles unread. But during the past few days I was disturbed in both mind and body and could not eat or sleep. I happened to take up one of the newspapers and was surprised to find the appalling need caused by the terrible floods. In the same newspaper I saw that a Mr. Aw Boon Haw of the Tiger Medical Hall, Singapore, had given generous donations in both cash and medicines, also that further great help had been given both in China and abroad. I felt that my disturbed state was a direct call from my God.

"To save others is more important than to save oneself. I at once paid a visit to my family, and discussed with my children the question of my contributing my property, and they agreed with my desire. The sale produced $229,800. I reserved the odd amount of $29.800 for the use of my family and myself, and I requested my friend to forward to you the $200,000 as a little contribution on my part for flood relief purposes. It is well-known that your Committee is an experienced organization in famine relief work, and that no funds are being wasted in extravagance, nor do you permit either religious differences or political matters to enter into your work. I know that my contribution is only as a cup of water thrown on a big fire, but I have the hope that other Chinese and foreigners might also come forward and add their bit to help to save the lives of their fellow-men now beset by one of the worst floods and famines known in the history of China. As small particles of sand can pile up till they grow to the size of a pagoda, and as millions of hairs can be woven into warm gowns, so it is my sincere wish that your Committee will work just as hard in relief work as when seeking your own food and support, and so be able to raise large sums of money, and use it to save many lives.

As soon as I complete my private affairs I shall return to the mountains for ever and not again return to take part in the affairs of this life. But I shall perform my duty from morning till night, burning incense and praying that God will bless you charitable workers in your efforts for our suffering people. LIN YIN CHU SZE

P. S.—After reading more about the flood situation in North Kiangsu, and finding that the waters have not yet subsided, I suggest that my contribution might be used in some labor relief project, to employ the famine refugees to dig a canal to allow the flood waters to run off. This serves the two-fold purpose of benefiting the refugees with work and food, and also draining the land of water and so enabling the spring sowing to be carried out. But I leave this entirely in the hands of your Committee.

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking, Sept. 29, stated that due recognition of the generous contributions to the flood relief fund should be given to the overseas Chinese resident in the Philippine Islands. The first organized effort to raise money in the Philippines for the assistance of the victims of the Yangtsze Valley floods, was jointly sponsored by the *Sin-man-jih-pao*, a leading Chinese newspaper, and the Chung Shing Bank in Manila. Since the inauguration of the Chinese Flood Relief Commission, created under the auspices of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Manila, the flood drive has been carried on vigorously by that organization with notable success. No less than $150,000 have been received and remitted to the National Flood Relief Commission.

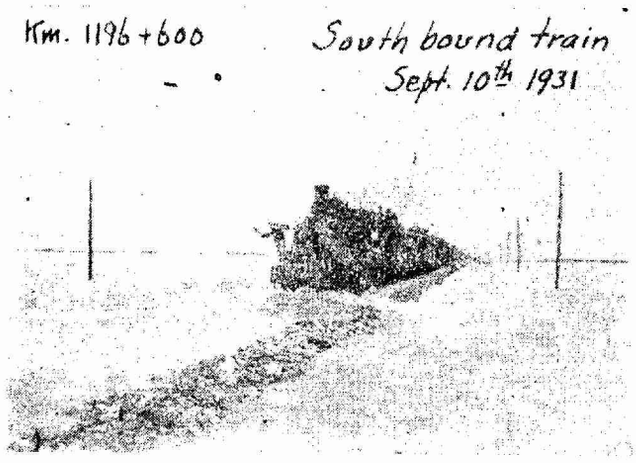
The first step in the rehabilitation of Wu-Han following the devastations of the floods will be the repair of Hankow's streets with refugee labor, according to the Wu-Han branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. Temporary dwellings will also be built to house the refugees pending return to their homes. Wuchang is again dry as the result of pumping operations.

A telegram received October 2 at the offices of the National Flood Relief Commission at Shanghai from B. L. Pond of Yunnanfu, resident engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission for Yunnan, stated that as a result of continual rain, five thousand square miles around Yenming were flooded; 25,000 people were drowned; the crops were entirely destroyed. The telegram added that Mex $1,500,000 would be needed to provide adequate relief.

In view of the pressing necessity of adopting preventive measures to check the spread of epidemic diseases in the Wuhan areas, after receding of flood waters, the Hupeh Office of the Department of Hygiene and Sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission has recently been active in extending inoculations to the masses and erecting emergency and isolation hospitals for taking in patients. Sanitary inspectors are sent to stay at the camps for the express purpose of providing sanitary surroundings for the refugees. According to reports received from doctors and nurses in the Wuhan area, a total of some eleven thousand vaccinations were given from September 28-30, including 5,202 in Hankow, 1,048 at the Black Hill, 2,625 at Chang Kung Dyke and 1,935 at the Quarantine Station in front of the Customs House at Hankow.

Figures based on reports sent in from various hospitals and clinics to the Department of Hygiene and Sanitation of the National Flood Relief Commission show that there had been 212 cholera cases and 21 deaths in Wuchang, from September 9 to 26, and 65 cases and 13 deaths in Hankow, from September 21 to 26. The cholera epidemic is rapidly abating.

Throughout the trying times of the floods in China the Chinese Railway Administration did its level best to maintain its services. The picture herewith shows a south-bound train on the Peiping-Hankow railway slowly




picking its way through the submerged area. A signal corps was stationed at the front of the engine. It will be noted that the track is practically on an edge of a waterfall of about one foot.

### Everett Inc. Gets Contract for Shipment of Flood Relief Wheat

L. Everett, Inc., Shanghai, bidding in conjunction with W. L. Comyn & Sons, Seattle, have been successful in obtaining the entire contract for freighting the 443,000 tons of wheat and flour recently purchased by the Chinese Government from the Federal Farm Board. This is the largest single contract ever made in the Orient for freight. It is understood that American tonnage will be given preference at competitive rates.

## October Tenth—China's Independence Day

October 10, the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic (1911) will be celebrated this year with less display than usual owing to the political situation. A military review is announced to be held at the aerodrome at Nanking at 10 a.m. The review is be held following the memorial services at the Central Party Headquarters and the National Government at 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. respectively. The troops to be reviewed will be under the command of General Ku Chu-tung, Commander of the National Guards.

## More Anti-Chinese Riots in Mexico

As a result of recrudescence of anti-Chinese rioting troops were dispatched from Mexico City October 4 to quell disorders reported from Guamuchil and Sinaloa. Both Chinese and Mexican casualties are reported.

The apparent cause of the present outbreak is the same as a month ago, when the state of Sinoloa saw much disorder following attempts to enforce the Mexican labor law, which provides that every shop in the country must engage sufficient Mexicans to constitute 80 per cent. of the total employees. It was enacted some time ago, but attempts to enforce it have been made only recently.


# The CHINESE NATION

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*October 7, 1931.*

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# Men and Events

Miss Margaret Dutton of the American Consular staff at Nanking will leave during this month for a vacation in the United States.

Drs. D. J. S. Collins and N. I. Downs, both dental surgeons, returned to Shanghai end of last week from a holiday in the United States.

L. Everett, Inc., announce that they have added the motor vessel *Milagros*, to their fleet of nine inter-island vessels operating in the Philippine Islands.

Judge Daniel R. Williams, former attorney of Shanghai, died at his home in Manila recently. He was once judge of the land registration court of the Philippines.

Mrs. W. L. Carleton returned during the week to Shanghai from Seattle, where she attended the wedding of her son Jack Carleton, a graduate of the Shanghai American School.

A daughter was born in Shanghai October 1 to Count and Countess di Cortelazzo. Count di Cortelazzo is Italian Consul General in Shanghai and the Countess is a daughter of Signor Mussolini.

A. E. Mandel, head of the China Fibre Company, was among the passengers from Shangai, bound for the United States by the new Dollar liner *President Hoover*, which sailed October 1.

A. S. Abbott, manager of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., (printers and booksellers) in Hongkong, has been appointed manager at the head office in Shanghai. Mr. Abbott will assume his duties here next week.

Owing to pressure of space because of the Manchurian situation, the series of articles by Dr. R. Y. Lo on the opium question is interrupted in this week's issue of *The Review*. Publication of the series will be resumed next week.

Dr. Hu Shih, well-known Chinese philosopher, who has in recent years made Peiping his residence, arrived in Shanghai October 4, and is now staying at the Cathay Hotel. He has come here to attend the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

America, which for years has been absorbing enormous quantities of the world's gold supply has now started shipping the precious metal to France. On October 2 the Guaranty Trust Co. shipped over $23,000,000 worth of gold from New York to France.

A *Reuter* telegram from Peiping October 4 states that the Spanish Consul-General in Shanghai has been instructed to proceed to Manchuria to report on the situation, presumably because Senor Lerroux, Spanish Foreign Minister, is President of the Council of the League.

A Washington telegram October 3 stated that a deficit of $380,495,000 in the Federal revenue for the first quarter of the current fiscal year was revealed in returns issued by the Treasury Department. It is anticipated that the deficit for the year will be about $1,500,000,000 unless taxation is increased.

The head office of the National Industrial Bank of China, 38 Peking road, and its five branches in Shanghai, successfully withstood a run on October 2 and succeeding days, caused by a false report in a Japanese paper that the Nanking office of the bank was in difficulties. More than $100,000 was paid out before the panic had run its course.

The hearing was commenced during the week in the U. S. Court for China of a suit brought by K. B. Lieu against the General Export Tobacco Co., for whom he formerly acted as compradore. The plaintiff is suing for the return of a lease which had in the meantime been deposited with the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation. The hearing was adjourned, as the parties are trying to arrange a settlement out of court.

Chang Hsi-lin, 51 year-old manager and owner of the Li Sheng Chong silk piece-goods shop, was kidnapped by two abductors from his store at 147 Shantung Road, Shanghai, shortly after dusk Saturday, October 3. The car with which the abduction was carried out was later found, discarded by the kidnappers, near Kwanghwa University at the junction of Great Western Road and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Rev. Bert Nelson, an American missionary whose home is in Minneaoplis, has now been held by Communist bandits in Honan and Hupeh provinces for a year, and there are no present prospects of his being released. He is a member of the Lutheran United Mission. He was captured at Hwangchang, Honan, October 5 last year. His Mission has paid more than $10,000 in ransom to secure his release, but the bandits after receiving the money began making extravagant, not to say impudent, demands.

President Hoover has ordered a cut in the destroyer building program for 1932-33, whereby only five destroyers will be built, instead of eleven as had been contemplated. Reports from Washington indicate that President Hoover will next week issue an important statement dealing with the five-year naval building holiday.

As a result of the strained Sino-Japanese relations, the oratorical contest, scheduled for October, and sponsored by Yenching and Doshiha Universities for the promotion of friendship and amity between the two nations, has been postponed indefinitely and telegrams between J. L. Stuart and Professor Adiga of Doshisha University have been exchanged to that effect.

It is reported that Yen Hsi-shan, the deposed Shansi leader now living in his native home in Shansi, will shortly be granted a special pardon by the Central Authorities. Telegraphing from Nanking to General Hsu Yung-chang, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, Li Shih-tseng, veteran Party leader, states that the Central Government does not view with disfavor the proposal to cancel the order for the arrest of Yen.

## Lindberghs Arrive in Shanghai Under Sad Circumstances

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived in Shanghai from Hankow on the British warship *Hermes*, October 6, with their plane (damaged) on board. All plans for a reception were cancelled owing to receipt of the news of the death of Mrs. Lindbergh's father, Senator Dwight W. Morrow, which occurred the previous day at Englewood, New Jersey. The Colonel and his wife were the victims of an unusual accident at Hankow October 2 when they were thrown into the Yangtsze, and subjected to a drenching but without any serious consequences. The incident occurred while the Lockheed Sirius monoplane, with the Colonel and his wife aboard, was lowered by the crane of the British aircraft-carrier *Hermes* and, when it touched the water, began to drift back owing to the strong current. Colonel Lindbergh thereupon opened out the engine, but gave it too much "juice," causing the plane to shoot forward while it was still attached to the cable from the crane. This caused the wing nearer the *Hermes* to bend down and touch the water, the other wing rising into the air. Thereupon some men on the *Hermes* shouted to the Lindberghs to jump, as they were wearing lifebelts. Mrs. Lindbergh jumped and was picked up by a launch from the *Hermes*, but her husband remained in the plane as long as possible, trying to right the machine, which was standing by. He jumped clear only when the plane was about to capsize and, like his wife, was picked up by the launch. The cable hanging from the crane has an automatic spring which releases it from a lowered machine when necessary, but this had jammed on this occasion, so that the Colonel, instead of getting clear, took the cable with him when he opened out, thus causing the machine to be dragged over.

Colonel Lindbergh and his wife have cut short their visit in the Far East. They left Shanghai October 8 enroute for the United States.

## Americans Make Non-Stop Aerial Flight Across Pacific

Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn, two American aviators, hopped off from Shabishiro, North Japan, at 7.01 on the morning of October 4, and successfully made a non-stop flight across the Pacific, landing at Wenatchee, Wash., late the following day, thus winning the prize of Yen 50,000 offered by the Tokyo *Asahi* to the first foreigner to accomplish a non-stop trans-Pacific flight in either direction. The flight was made in a small single-motored Bellanca monoplane. Pangborne and his companion received much publicity in Japan, following their having created one of the biggest "spy scares" in recent years. They originally left the United States in an attempt to beat the round-the-world record established by their compatriots, Colonels Post and Gatty, but were delayed by bad weather in Siberia and had to give up the attempt. They then flew to Japan and, on landing, found themselves in difficulties for they had flown over a fortified area with a camera in their plane. They were subjected to a close examination and placed under "confinement." Later they were each fined Yen 2,050.

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# Japanese Stand Aloof From I.P.R.

Word was received end of last week by Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, from the Japanese Council of the Institute, expressing deep regret that the Japanese could not attend the conference of the Institute, scheduled for October 2 to November 4. After a meeting of the Pacific Council, attended by representatives from Australia, Britain, Canada, China and the United States, it was, however, announced that the Pacific Council had voted unanimously to proceed with the arrangements for the Conference, but in a modified form emphasizing the scientific and research aspects of the Institute's work.

"The China Council," Mr. Greene said, "had previously proposed to me to recommend that the Pacific Council postpone the Conference in view of the recent development in Sino-Japanese relations. The China Council, however," Mr. Greene continued, "readily joined in the ultimate decision because it found itself faced with the following facts: First, to postpone the Conference would make it impossible for the Institute to assume its serious responsibilities as a permanent international body entrusted with a permanent program that goes on year after year,—a program involving the maintenance of a permanent international secretariat, a coordinated research program in half a dozen countries, the maintenance of an international journal and other publications, and the constant interchange of research students between the different countries. The cumulative documentation for the study of the problems of the Pacific, which now holds a recognized place in some of the principal libraries of the world, would be seriously interrupted. Second, to abandon the Conference would give the erroneous impression that the principal business of the the Institute was to deal with current political issues. Third, in response to the invitation of the conference hosts, namely the China Council, over one hundred members from distant countries had already completed their long journeys and had arrived in the Far East."

"The Pacific Council," Mr. Greene preceeded to state, "having very fully considered the statement of the Chinese Council, voted unanimously to proceed with the arrangements for the Conference, but to hold it in a modified form. The situation called for a fresh emphasis on the research function of the Institute, and for a fuller discussion of the wider and more fundamental problems (Pacific Trade and Cultural Relations, Diplomatic Machinery of the Pacific, Race and Migration Problems, etc.), which really underlie the crises of the moment and on which a great deal of cooperative study and preliminary discussion have already been directed by the various groups, The Program Committee had already been instructed by the Pacific Council to give full weight to these questions in formulating the agenda of the meeting, which would thus become primarily a research Conference. Furthermore, in the drafting of discussion topics and the presentation of the data, the Committee would take due account of the absence of the Japanese group.

"In order to remove any misconception as to its nature and objectives, the Pacific Council had requested Mr. Greene to call attention to the fact that the Institute is an unoffcial body existing for the study of the conditions of the Pacific peoples, with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations. This object it seeks to attain not by the methods of political controversy, but of carefully organized group discussions, preceded and followed by a continuous process of study and research. Any particular conference such as it is now proposed to hold is thus only a link in a chain. In no sense is the Institute an international tribunal passing judgment on particular issues.

"The Institute will bring together men and women in a mood of inquiry rather than of conflict. Its discussions will aim to review the research of the past six years, with a view to planning for the studies and discussions which must be instituted during the coming two and four years. It is to be a serious attempt to apply scientific method, both in research and discussion, to the problems of the Pacific area. Recent events only emphasize the importance of these principles. Materials for the investigation of these wider problems have already been prepared and further avenues of inquiry are being explored. It is along these lines that the Institute can fulfill its true function and make a fruitful contribution to international amity."

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## The Soviet Five Year Plan

*The Soviet Challenge to America, by Dr. George S Counts. John Day Publishing Co., New York. 372 pp. G $2.50.*

This is one of the most comprehensive books in English of the elements whoch have brought the famous Five Year Plan of Soviet Russia into being. The volume combines the fundamental facts of that Plan with their relationship with all other branches of Soviet life, whether economic, political, or cultural. Much of the ground covered in the book has been covered in other works of a similar nature, but there is one element here which is not to be found in others,—that is, an analysis of the fundamental, underlying theories upon which the Five Year Plan is based. For instance, the author says that "five great concepts occupy such a dominant position in the revolutionary movement that no list could be regarded as complete without them. These are: dialectical materialism, collectivism, equality of nationalities, equality of the sexes, industrialization."

He then goes on to say that "the most fundamental of the great ideas guiding the actions of the Soviet leaders is dialectical materialism. . . . To them, matter is the foundation of all existence, and the external world rather than the data of individual consciousness is the fundamental reality. . . . This rejection of all forms of supernaturalism and metaphysical idealism, however, represents but one side of their view of the world. Having accepted materialism, Marx sought to avoid a purely mechanistic and fatalistic interpretation and to make provision for the effective operation of the human mind in society. The result was the adoption and elaboration of the theory of dialectical materialism which, as someone has said, is materialism modified by an evolutionary dialectic. . . . The Communists place their trust in science. So pronounced is this particular faith that science might well be regarded as one of the controlling ideas of the revolutionary movement rather than merely as a corollary of materialism. The point should be made, however, that their interest in science is purely instrumental. In Soviet Russia science is made to serve life and, one might add, the interests of the working class."

But, from the viewpoint of the actual construction of the new Soviet society, the most important of these five practical concepts is collectivism, and this idea occupies the central position in the revolutionary movement. Although the author of this book also discusses two other concepts of the new society—equality of nationalities, equality of the sexes,—still it is dialectical materialism, collectivism, and industrialization upon which the Five Year Plan is based and without which it would be inconceivable, not to mention impossible. In other words, the Plan is based upon a Communist social reality which has abolished private profit, which in turn is based upon the exploitation of one man by another. This system, known as the Soviets, is the foundation of the Five Year Plan and it alone can explain the magnitude and success of a Plan based apon the liberation of mass energy.

These sections of Dr. Count's book are among its most creative and unusual sections. Another such section, however is the outline of the organization of the Five Year Plan. It is not generally known that the States Planning Commission of the Soviet Union constitutes the most important division of the Council of Labor and Defense which in turn is within the Council of People's Commissars. There are many people in China who have been accustomed to think the Five Year Plan was conceived in the brains of one "big" man, or of a dozen "big" men sitting in swivel chairs in a Moscow office, and some Chinese have been known to remark: "God! The guy that thought up that Five Year Plan must have some brain!" Such naive chaps should know, from Dr. Count, that the planning organs of the Soviet Union constitute a vast system which reaches from Moscow to the most remote corners and the most retarded cultures of the Soviet Union. There is an All-Union Planning Commission with offices in Moscow, but this is not all. Instead, there is a planning commission in each of the seven constituent Soviet republics, a planning commission in each of the more important of the 30 autonmous republics and areas, a planning commission in each of the great *oblasts* into which a republic is divided, a planning commission in each subdivision, or *okrug* within an *oblast*, and even embryonic and partial planning commissions in the smaller politico-economic divisions. There are also planning commissions associated with the more important divisiors or departments of government and industry.

According to Dr. Counts, these various commissions sustain intimate relationships with the appropriate soviets, with the Communist Party, the different trade unions, the commissariats, the great economic trusts, and with other organs of the social structure. Then they are welded together into a single instrument and constitute a vast and complex system which is devoted to social planning, the higher organs being highly attuned to every vibration from the lowest and most distant section of the Union. The central Commission in Moscow has four great departments: one, concerned with the basic problems of the organization, improvement, and planning of production in the various divisions of the entire social economy, divided into sections such as transport, agriculture, manufacture, chemistry, and lumbering; second, the department of statistics, the keeping of accounts and the study of business at home and throughout the world, these statistical forecasts of trade and industry being made every ten days; third, the section of reconstruction, whose task it is to discover defects in the economic order and to advance the technical level of the entire industrial system; fourth, the section devoted to the domains of labor, culture, and science—these latter being the ultimate goal, showing that the Five Year Plan is not a struggle for private profit or new markets, but a concerted attempt to enrich the life of the population.

The volume then describes the activities of the subsidiary planning commissions. A description is also given of the process by which the Plan came into existence. It shows that the Plan was first conceived in 1921, but came into being after innumerable conferences, meetings and discussions in which the entire body of self-conscious and revolutionary-minded workers participated. Here we see the union of two different bodies of workers: the economists, engineers and educators, on the one hand, and the representatives of the trade unions, Communist Party members, government delegates, and of the masses in general, on the other. We learn that during the months of December, 1927, and January, 1928, when the foundations of the final big Five Year Plan were being laid, there were 16 All-Union conferences, as well as smaller conferences, on various phases of the plan, these being the final conferences before the entire body of workers of the Soviet Union decided to inaugurate the Plan and shoulder all the dangers and sacrifices of it as well as all of its advantages.

The volume then reviews every branch of the Plan, analyses it and its coordination with the cultural and social life of the people. The Plan is so vast and complicated that any brief survey such as this leaves a false impression. Here we see a new world, more different from the old than anything yet witnessed by mankind, a world with its roots in dialectical materialism and all this connotes. This is a revolution not in the social system, but in the human mind. And this American writer, Dr. Counts, with his roots in the system of predatory capitalism, nevertheless states of his own accourd in his discussion of the Soviet system of education that "unless children cease to follow in the footsteps of their parents, the new social order will never appear in the world of real things."

Shanghai, Oct. 1, 1931. M.R.

## A Titled Industrialist of Olden Days

*Imperial Brother, the Life of the Duc de Morny, by Maristan Chapman; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 418 pages, with applendix notes. Illustrated.*

Maristan Chapman has made this life of Charles Auguste Louis Joseph de Morny interesting and even arresting. Her talents as a novelist have been used to good effect in the dramatic moments. Many of her descriptions seem very apt; some of the phrases are not soon forgotten. Among these are "talkative as only the hopeless can be", and "silent as a sleuth-hound, penetrating as a weasel, firm as a bull-dog, he concealed all this under a most distinguished manner and a charming affectation of ingenuousness". Morny was said to have "the horizontal voice that compels attention".

The Duc de Morny was the natural son of Hortense Beauharnais (queen of Holland) and the Comte de Flahaut, a natural son of Talleyrand. Being a half-brother of Napoleon III, the Duc de Morny (Talleyrand's grandson) was in a position of power throughout his whole life. His brilliance in finance and his political acumen are contrasted in this book with the tread of mystic influence from Talleyrand which pervades the last half of the volume.

Morny made the manufacture of beet sugar a success; he had a hand in many an affair of state. His life shows the barrenness of ambition and the emptiness of the artificialities of his day. Nowhere is this better expressed than in a description of Duc de Morny and Sophie, his

Russian wife, in their orangerie at Nades. "Behind them loomed the house, in all its magnificent extravagance—a building necessary to their natures. There was nothing of the country about these two, save in a setting of man-made splendor. The flower-beds were arranged geometrically as if painted upon a perfect lawn; the fountain played in its white marble basin with precise arcs of rainbows; the rustic arches had been drawn with compasses; the very trees of the forest grew decorous and took on a tone of dignity as they stood beyond the house. Statues held their drapery in classic modesty, and only the wind, that sprang up more boisterously as the sun disappeared, laid itself open to criticism by teasing the clipped hedges. Lights appearing in the lower windows reminded the two that the chateau was full of curious eyes. They must not stand absorbed, like a pair of rustic lovers. With the habitual reaction to observation they continued their walk, came down the path on the far side of the lawn, and crossed by another path that bounded the southern side to a marble bench concealed beneath a rose-grown trellis."

Morny's life swept on, true to the pattern of his time. Sometimes the narrative palls, but it is simply because a life full of wiles and their accomplishment is bound to do so. On the whole Morny's history compares favorably with many more famous men of his day for he did have a good intellect, and exercised political power with the Emperor and others. Even his predilection for quack doctors is entertaining. The author has made the best of him and passes slightingly over his literary ambitions in drama which never met with success on the stage.

The Duc de Morny has appeared as a character in several French novels and essays.

His political efforts were largely used toward "laying the foundations of a liberal Empire" and in fulfilling his duties as special envoy to the coronation of Alexander II of Russia.

September 27, 1931 G. B. S.

## HOW THE JAPANESE TROOPS CAPTURED MUKDEN

(*Continued from page 206*)

side for the entire "Manchurian War of 1931" being 170. The Japanese allege that the Chinese troops at Changchun, Kwangchengtsze and Nanling used "barbarous" methods as they unfurled a white flag indicating surrender and when the Japanese troops advanced, they were mowed down by machine-guns. Apparently there was little resistance at Antung or Yingkow and according to the official Japanese report the Chinese troops in Kirin not only did not fight, but actually sent a messenger to the Japanese commander inviting him to enter the town, while the Chinese forces retreated to a point some 6-miles from the city. The Japanese claim that no troops were sent into the Chentiao district of Kirin province adjoining Korean territory, but there has been no confirmation from Chinese sources. The city of Newchwang was not occupied until the early hours of Oct. 3.

As this article is concerned chiefly with military activities in the vicinity of Mukden, something further should be said about the actual capture of the Walled City of Mukden and surrounding areas including the industrial district, so-called "International" area, Northeastern University, etc. All reports agree that the Mukden Walled city was occupied by Japanese so-called "reservists" or ex-military men who reside in the Japanese Concession and are employed on the railway or with the municipality or with business firms. Various photographs have been passed around Mukden showing groups of these men in civilian clothes, although they were attired in uniforms the next day. The number of these men is not known, but according to Japanese information they consist of two classes: First Class Reservists consisting of ex-military men who have served in the Japanese forces perman-


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(4) Bureau of Administration
(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

*All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.*

ently stationed on Chinese soil and employed by the railway or semi-official companies; second, Young Men's Corps, consisting of sons of reservists, business and professional men, who are all subjected to regular military drill under trained officers. Some persons have estimated that the number of "reservists" probably equals the regular Japanese forces stationed on Chinese soil, but this does not give any correct idea of the total force because the Japanese never issue any official figures regarding the strength of their forces on Chinese soil. The regular troops were considerably reduced following the Washington Conference in 1922, but the probabilities are that they were augmented by increasing the "reservists" or subsidized civilian soldiers who are employed on the railway or by the semi-official companies. American and British army men have estimated that the Japanese forces available, including regular soldiers and reservists in South Manchuria and Korea probably equal 100,000 effectives or approximately the strength of the peace-time standing army of the United States.

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Naturally it did not require the recent Manchurian developments to prove the ill-feeling that has existed between the Chinese and Japanese military forces in South Manchuria. No Japanese in South Manchuria can talk about the situation for many minutes without touching on the subject of "incidents." One military officer even listed the refusal of the National Government to receive Obata as Minister two years ago as an incident showing Chinese animosity against Japan. As to the number of incidents the figures range anywhere from 300 to 1,000. The Japanese Consul-General in Mukden on Oct. 1 handed out a tabulated list of "incidents" which were concerned reached the total of 680 between Jan. 1, 1912 and purely with the South Manchuria Railway which Sept. 31, 1931. The lowest number was 6 in 1919 and the highest number was 99 in 1929. There were 59 between Jan. 1 and Sept. 31 of this year. When asked as to the character of these incidents, it was explained that they ranged all the way from the placing of stones on the tracks by Chinese children, the throwing of stones at trains by Chinese peasants at night, cutting of telegraph wires, crossing of the tracks by Chinese soldiers, insulting and interfering with the Japanese railway guards, one alleged case of holding up the passengers on a train near the Mukden station, etc., etc. Then of course there was the so-called Nakamura case which was used by the Japanese General Staff to stir up a political commotion in Japan, but which the Chinese were on the point of settling when the Pai-Ta-ying incident developed, which precipitate the "war" and resulted in the occupation of all South Manchuria.

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# Who's Who in China

Lee Pei Tieng (P. T. Lee), government official; born in Yunan, 1894; after receiving his preliminery education in China, he went to Japan where he was graduated from the Meiji University with B. A. degree; since his return to China he had successively served as dean of the National College of Law at Peiping, councillor of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of Naval, Air and Army forces; he is now the director of the Nanking Office of the Yunan Provincial Government, member of the Commission on Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs of the National Government, member of the supervisory committee of the Nanking Special District Party Headquarters, and president of the Wen Hwa College at Kiangwan, Shanghai; address: 13 Chin Chuan Yuan Heng, Nanking.

P. T. Lee (Li Pei-tien)
李培天

李培天字子厚，雲南人，生于西歷一八九四年，日本明治大學政治學士，回國後，歷任北京國立法政大學教務長，海陸空軍總司令部參議，現任雲南省政府駐京辦事處處長，國民政府蒙藏委員會委員，中國國民黨南京特別市黨部監察委員及上海文化學院院長，通信處，南京秦狀元巷十三號

## Death Occurs of Former Russian Consul General Grosse

The death occurred in Shanghai October 6 at the age of 62, of V. F. Grosse, who was the Russian Consul General in Shanghai in Czarist days, and who has been living in retirement here since the Bolsheviks came to power. Mr. Grosse was born in the "German" province, Kurland, and his death recalls the fact that in pre-Revolutionary days, not one of Russia's representatives in Shanghai was a Russian. The Consul General was of German extraction, the head of the Russian bank was a Pole, the agent of the Volunteer Fleet was a Jew and the Russian postmaster was a Latvian.

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to Customs Notification of 9th June, 1931, concerning the collection of Tonnage Dues Fees on Deck Cargo, the public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions Tonnage Dues will in future not be levied on live stock, perishable goods and dangerous cargo when carried on deck.

H. O. Tong
Superintendent of Customs

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 5th October, 1931

## Russian Oil to Invade China Market

About half a year ago the United Petroleum Trust of Soviet Russia opened an office in Canton Road in Shanghai and since that time negotiations have been going on with various Chinese syndicates with a view to establishing a network of distributing stations in this country for the sale of Russian oil and gasoline. Several months ago it was reported that the Kwang Wah Petroleum Co. had made arrangements to take over the distributing end for Soviet oil in China, but, according to reports, the Kwang Wah people were not satisfied that deliveries would be guaranteed. In the meantime Mr. Lebanoff, the head of the Shanghai office of the Soviet Oil Trust, has been negotiating with another Chinese syndicate, known as the Wha Yu Company, with offices in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Reports current in Shanghai during the week were that this new Chinese syndicate is also proceeding somewhat cautiously, and is stated to be demanding a guarantee from some bank other than Russian that deliveries will be made after the Chinese company has worked up a selling organization.

The Shanghai manager, Mr. Lebanoff, has been travelling up and down the China coast regularly and there is little doubt that in due course Soviet petroleum products will be coming into this market in huge quantities. The Soviet Oil Trust has five motor tanks to bring the oil out from Europe, and two of them are stated to be lying at Vladivostock at present with more than two million gallons of kerosene aboard. Several thousand drums of Soviet oil or gasoline are also stated to be lying in a local godown outside of the Settlement ready to supply consumers as soon as the distributing arrangements have finally been completed. The Chinese and Russians both affirm that no price war is contemplated. For the present at least the only change that would be made in existing supplies of oil products to this market when the pending negotiations bear fruit would be that the Chinese distributors instead of purchasing from small independent concerns in the United States would draw supplies from the Russians.

## Prominent Indian Woman Leader Arrested

Bimal Prativa Devi, wife of a well-known Calcutta doctor, and prominent in the Indian Civil disobedience movement, was arrested October 2 with three youths for alleged participation in a sensational dacoity (robbery by an armed gang) in Calcutta. The place involved was a large provision shop, which was held up by five youths, all armed with revolvers, who forced the cashier to hand over 300 rupees The raiders then made off with their booty to a waiting motor-car, but were held up outside a police station nearby, whereupon they jumped from the vehicle and fled. The police then arrested Bimal Prativa Devi, the owner of the car, and her chauffeur and captured two of the youths, also a quantity of booty, revolvers, ammunition and daggers. The accused woman declares that a band of armed youths seized her car and when the police challenged them, she and her chauffeur were so frightened that they also jumped out and attempted to escape with the raiders.

**

### Gandhi Protests Against Basing Rupee on Sterling

At a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference in London September 22, Mr. Gandhi uttered a protest against the manner in which the Government of India took India off the gold standard and decided to base the rupee upon the value of sterling without consulting Indian opinion. He announced that the Indian Congress would not be able to support the measure. He asserted that, although an amateur in matters of finance, he considered that a Government Ordinance was not the proper measure for taking such a step, and that the Indian Legislative Assembly should have been consulted beforehand.

Mr. Gandhi said that he sympathised with the British nation in its present crisis, but that he was pained because the British Government's decision implied that Indians were not yet fit to be consulted on matters of the most vital importance.


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## CHINA DISAPPOINTED BY LEAGUE'S ACTION

*(Continued from page 218)*

(4) The Council of the League is also at fault in this that it failed to understand the real motive of the Japanese action. Events previous to the occupation and destruction of Mukden and Kirin should be sufficient to tell the Council of the League that the Japanese invasion of the Chinese eastern provinces is entirely unprovoked and wilful. The Japanese military clique wants: First, to enter into negotiations directly with the Manchurian authorities in defiance of the order of the Central Government that all foreign affairs should be handled by the Central authorities; second, to make Manchuria independent from China proper: third, to declare a Japanese protectorate over Manchuria; fourth, to annex Manchuria entirely. This is the method of annexing the territory of one country by the imperialists in the 19th century. The Japanese militarists merely are applying them to Manchuria.

While, for the time being, the influence of the contemplated Peace Preservation Committee which will consist of former Chinese officials in Manchuria will probably be confined to Shenyang and the several other key cities in the Three Eastern Provinces where Japanese troops are still in occupation and control various areas, it is taken for granted that the Japanese military will assiduously apply their former methods in connection with the annexation of Korea until the whole of Manchuria and part of Inner Mongolia shall have fallen into their effective control.

Reliable report state that the present scheme of the Japanese is to place in positions of authority a number of pro-Japanese former Chinese officials who would always be amenable to the wishes of the Japanese Government in important and fundamental issues affecting the government of Manchuria. The proposed members of the present Peace Preservation Committee in Shenyang, for example, include such names as Yuan Chin-kai, Yu Chao-hsi, and others. Several notorious disappointed militarists, such as Chang Chung-tsang, and Shih Yu-san, are also reported to have arrived recently at Shenyang to participate in the Japanese-engineered movement.

### The "Independence" Movement

Further, through their own newspaper agency, *Rengo*, the Japanese militarists tried to tell the world that it is the Chinese who desire the independence. The report stated that a Mongolian delegation had approached the Japanese consul in Mukden for support of independence of the Barga districts round Hailar and another delegation headed by Yaun Chin-kai, also approached Gen. Honjo for the same. There are many other reports of this sort. When interviewed by the writer of this article, the official of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee definitely characterized this report as entirely untrue and a fabrication from the Japanese to serve their own movement. A spokesman in the National Government said: "This action clearly indicate Japan's ambition to establish a protectorate over Manchuria and to place obstacles in the way of a settlement of the Manchurian problem."

(5) Here are two parties accusing each other. It is natural that the party in a position to decide the dispute should go into the origin of the trouble with a view to giving a fair judgment. We do not see why the Council of the League should not appoint a Commission to come to the spot for investigation purposes. It is for the purpose of settlement of the dispute between two members of the League, having nothing to do with the truth of statements made by any country. This is one of the most substantial ways for the League to know who is the wrong party, and it will give the Council of the League some conclusive evidence to decide the case. As stated before, the approval of the Japanese is not necessary, as the League has power to do so if it really wants to do justice to the subject.

(6) The Council of the League also fails to realize the seriousness of the situation. It does not only concern China and Japan but also concerns the peace of the Far East and the peace of the world at large. So the League should not be a coward, but be brave to handle the situation in accordance with international justice, even at the expenses of displeasing the Japanese.

### Resolutions Not Satisfactory

The nine resolutions adopted by the last Session of the Council meeting show glaringly the mistakes committed by the League. The second resolution paid high tribute to the Japanese statement of having no territorial designs in Manchuria, etc. As explained above, Tokyo might have no territorial designs in Manchuria, but her militarists have for a long time had designs on Manchuria, and they deem the time has come for them to take action. The third resolution implied faith in the Japanese in withdrawing the troops, but the Council of the League did not hold the Japanese government responsible to withdraw its troops within a certain period. While the resolution expressed its faith in the Japanese to withdraw its troops, a spokesman for the military circle indicated that "they are opposed to the withdrawal of the troops until a settlement had been reached with the Chinese regarding all the outstanding questions involving Japan's position in Manchuria and Mongolia" (quoted from the report from the *United Press* which was sent out immediately after the announcement of the nine resolutions adopted by the Council). The fifth resolution saying that the Council is convinced that both the Chinese and Japanese Governments are anxious to avoid taking any action calculated to disturb the peace and good understanding between two nations, is only true of China, because China so far has not taken any action toward the Japanese invasion, though two provinces have already been lost. But on the part of the Japanees, they invent another justification for the long stationing of the troops on Chinese soil. Through their own newspaper agency, the report of the killing of certain Japanese and 30 Koreans etc., was circulated, apparently to show that it is necessary for the Japanese troops to stay longer for protection purposes. Again the Japanese militarists create more "incidents" to justify the dispatch of more troops into further Mongolia and even to Peiping.

### League Held Responsible, Second to Japan

After weeks of discussions, the League has done nothing substantial toward the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute. Not only this, when the Japanese troops continue to arrive and the situation is aggravated, the Council closed its sessions, and the Japanese delegate returned home. It is apparently impossible to holding an other session on Oct. 14, as Japan would be unpresented. This time the League exposed more clearly than any other time to the world its weakness and inability to handle the task before it. Should the peace in the Far East be broken off, Japan would be the first one responsible it, but the League would be the second one, responsible. It is now up to China to take its own action of self-preservation and not to sign any international agreement hereafter, such as the Kellogg Pact, and to withdraw from the League at once, as the League does injustice to China this time.

Nanking, Oct. 4, 1931.

## U. S. Secretary of War Hurley Enroute Home

Patrick J. Hurley, U. S. Secretary of War, passed through Shanghai last week on his return to the United States, after having made an extensive tour of the Philippine Islands. In an interview here he said he was returning to Washington with a proposal on the Philippine situation which may surprise every one, but he said he was not prepared to express an opinion until he had made his report to the President of the United States.

## Laymen's Inquiry into Foreign Missions

Prior to sailing for the Far East to make an intensive study of foreign missions in India, China, and Japan, thirteen Commissioners of the interdenominational Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry gathered at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., middle of September for a week's conference and study. The purpose of the inquiry was to appraise, objectively, the activities of foreign missions in India, China and Japan, to observe the effect of missions on the life of the peoples in the Orient, and to work out a practical missionary program for today.

Many of the Commissioners, their wives, and secretarial staff sailed from New York on the *Aquitania*, September 29, proceeding to Cherbourg, and thence to Marseilles. From the latter port, the party was due to sail on the P. and O. steamer *Strathnaver* for Bombay, India, on Thursday, October 8.

It is expected that the Commissioners will spend the latter part of October, and November, December, and January, in India, while making an intensive study of missions in that country. The party will then come on to China and spend possibly ten weeks here. Japan will be visited last and the Commission is to prepare its report there, or at Hawaii on the return trip to the United States.

The denominations participating in the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry include the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America (Dutch Reformed), the United Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Congregational, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Northern Baptist.

## LEAGUE COUNCIL GIVES JAPAN A CHANCE TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

*(Continued from page 214)*

must stop all dealings with Japanese banks from now on; that Chinese banks and other financial institutions must hereafter stop dealings not only with Japanese concerns, but also with Chinese business houses which continue to deal in Japanese goods; that all Chinese employees of Japanese firms, factories, residences, etc., must tender their resignations within three days and no other Chinese must apply to Japanese concerns or factories for positions already vacated by their countrymen; and that Chinese factories, firms, etc., at present having employees of Japanese nationality must discharge such employees within three days.

Approximately a hundred thousand workmen of Greater Shanghai have joined in a Manifesto to Labor throughout the world asking help in the struggle against Japanese aggression. The Manifesto dwells particularly upon the atrocities committed by the Japanese troops in military occupation—cold-blooded massacre of innocent people, including women and children, wanton destruction of public and private properties and seizure of Chinese functionaries,—which, the Manifesto points out, constitute an outrage upon and a challenge to mankind. This challenge, the manifesto emphasizes must not be allowed to go unanswered. In conclusion, the workers of Shanghai urge their fellow toilers throughout the world to rise up and strive to avert what may turn out to be a catastrophe even more disastrous than the Great War of 1914. The labor conference also dispatched a petition to the National Government urging the immediate mobilization of national forces to recover the lost territories; urging Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min and other veteran Party leaders to take part in the duty of overcoming the present crisis; recommending immediate organization of people's volunteer corps, the Government to provide the necessary military equipment; and the furnishing of effective relief for workmen who walk out of Japanese factories. Incidentally it is announced that a number of compradores and staff members of various local Japanese firms and banks have resigned from their posts.

The British government has apologized to the Japanese government for the breach of the peace that occurred last week in Hongkong when six Japanese subjects were killed by a mob of Chinese during the course of violent anti-Japanese demonstrations.

The units of the Japanese Navy in Chinese waters were steadily increased during the week and additional units were held in readiness to sail from Sasebo Naval base at a moment's notice. The 24th destroyer flotilla sailed for Chinese waters on the night of October 4, and arrived in Shanghai October 6. The 26th destroyer flotilla, including the *Noshima*, a special service vessel, was standing by, according to a telegram from Tokyo October 5, prepared to sail for Chinese waters, when orders have been received. The ships were laden with marines and supplies for a long tour of duty. The First Fleet, which had been assembling in Japanese waters since last week, is being prepared for a cruise. The 50 vessels which comprise the fleet with the battleship *Mutsu* as the flagship are taking on capacity loads of fuel as well as of marines. The fleet, recent advices from Japan stated, was being held ready to proceed to Chinese waters. The *Mutsu*, a battleship of 33,800 tons, is one of the largest units in the Imperial Japanese Navy.

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping, Oct. 4, stated that Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang is consulting General Chang Ching-hui regarding the removal of the seat of the Kirin Provincial Government to Harbin. Such a move


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Let Us Wait No Longer

An editorial

## KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

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is deemed advisable as the Japanese military will then be unable to exert their influence outside of the Japanese occupied areas.

General Wan Fu-lin, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, returned to Peiping from Tsinan October 3. Satisfactory arrangements were made with General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, to cooperate in the maintenance of peace and order in the North.

Evacuation of the Japanese nationals at Tangku to Tientsin was in progress during the week. The Japanese soldiers there have been building defense works around their barracks.

A *Kuo Min* message from Peiping, Oct. 4, stated that Chinchow, in southern Liaoning, had now become the center of activities of the North-eastern officials with the definite establishment there of the provisional capital of the Liaoning Provincial Government and the Headquarters for North-eastern Border Defense. In view of the large number of refugees from Shenyang (Mukden), Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang had also given instructions that facilities be provided for the accommodation of as many as possible at Chinchow. Under the pretext of exchange of garrisons, Japanese troops on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway line are engaged in constant movement of troops from one section to another. When the disarmed Chinese soldiers at Yingkow (Newchwang) who are under detention, began clamoring for food and water after a long period of starvation the Japanese troops were ordered to fire on the crowd, resulting in heavy casualties. Conditions became worse at Yingkow when Koreans started general looting. More Japanese troops were also despatched to that city; Japanese airplanes are also active.

A Japanese troop train carrying a company of artillery arrived at Tungliao, the junction of the Liaoyuan (Chengchiatun-Tungliao section of the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway), and the Tahushan-Tungliao Railway, October 3. A part of the 3rd North-eastern brigade under Commander Chang Tou-fen was disarmed.

A Japanese military train loaded with 500 soldiers arrived at Taonan from Ssupingkai October 3. Passengers on the Ssupingkai-Taonan and Taonan-Angangchi Railways are being subjected to strict searches. Japanese airplanes continue demonstrations over Heiho, Tungliao, Hulutao and Kowpangtze. The Kirin-Hailun, Shenyang-Hailun and Kirin-Tunghua Railways are now entirely operated under the staff of the South Manchurian Railway.

More than 1,000 Japanese soldiers are protecting an equal number of Korean laborers working on the construction of the Tunghua-Tienpaoshan section of the Kirin-Huining Railway. Work is being hastened so that this section, which is 30 miles long, may be completed within two months. With the completion of the said line, Japan will have realized her "continental" plan of domination.

Conditions along the Peiping-Liaoning Railway remain unchanged. British staff members have been placed at the Huangkutun station for the sale of tickets. Both the telegraph and telephone services of the railway east of Sinmin Station are still in the hands of the Japanese, notwithstanding the operation of the railway service.

A *Rengo* despatch from Changchun, October 1, stated that severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops took place in Kaiyuan city at about 3 o'clock that morning when some 3,000 Chinese soldiers fled from Peitaiying and made a sudden attack upon the city. After severe fighting which lasted for three hours the Japanese repulsed the Chinese. In the operations three Japanese soldiers were killed and many wounded.

A Japanese report received at Mukden, September 30, from Tehling stated that a party of the defeated Chinese soldiers attacked a small village of Korean farmers near Patiaosu on September 29; the invaders killed two Koreans and committed varions acts of violence. As all their properties had been looted, 30 Koreans fled to Fushun.

A telegram from Tokyo, October 1, stated that a solemn and impressive memorial service in honor of the Japanese officers and men killed in the Manchurian incident was observed at the Zojoji Temple in Tokyo, a large-number of people attending. Among those present were, Baron Wakatsuki, the Premier, Baron Kuratomi, the President of the Privy Council, General Minami, the War Minister, Admiral Abo, the Navy Minister, Mr. Inukai, the President of the Seiyukai Party, and the families of the deceased.

A Tokyo message, October 1, stated that the Chinese students in Tokyo had received a telegram from President Chiang Kai-shek, instructing them to continue their study in Japan, as the Nanking Government had every hope to bring about a solution of the Manchurian Incident. Upon receipt of the message, over 300 Chinese students held a meeting at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and discussed measures to be taken by them in view of the present situation. Most of the Chinese students in Japan have in the meantime returned home.

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo October 1 alleged that China has been "working over" the incoming telegrams into China, freely garbling the contents of such messages or confiscating the whole telegram. It cites as an instance, *Reuter's* Tokyo message wired to Shanghai at the commencement of the Manchurian incident, reporting the destruction of the South-Manchuria Railway track at a point outside Mukden by the Chinese army; this was on the next day found in Shanghai newspapers in a different sense, it blaming the Japanese army and inducing the reading public to get the impression that it was the Japanese army that was to be blamed. Upon investigation, *Rengo* says it has transpired that *Reuter's* at Shanghai did receive said message passed through the Chinese censor at the Great Northern Telegraph Office in Shanghai, and eventually mis-read the contents, as nine important words had been somehow struck off from the original message when it was delivered. *Rengo* also states that the Chinese telegraph authorities confiscated 18 telegrams that had been sent out by *Reuter's* Tokyo, to China.

## PEACE BETWEEN CANTON AND NANKING IN SIGHT

(*Continued from page 206*)

"In view of the possibility that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may initiate or may authorise negotiation for the settlement of the present grave situation in Manchuria, I have the honor to warn Your Excellency that the National Governement of the Republic of China will repudiate any agreement or settlement of the question which involves the annexation or the practical annexation of Manchuria, or which embodies terms and conditions subjecting China to national humiliation and dishonor.

"I am constrained to communicate this warning because the Japanese military authorities know to what length Chiang Kai-shek, if pressed, may go in regard to Manchuria. In the course of my conversation on July 30 last with members of the General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo, I was told—in the sense of an objective historical fact—that Chiang Kai-shek, during his exile in Japan in 1927, sought the assistance of the late Gen. Tanaka (then Head of Japanese Government) and stated that he would not be too critical of what Japan might do with Manchuria in the even of his return to power in China."

***

Hongkong, Sept. 30 (2 p.m.)—Liang Chan-tsao, secretary of the Canton Extraodinary Kuomintang Council, was severely manhandled by a student mob on Sept. 28 when addressing the Canton Y.M.C.A., declaring that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek must resign before peace between Nanking and Canton can be effected and retaliative measures taken against Japan. The students urged that national peace and unity must be preserved at all costs and the entire nation should be united to oppose Japanese aggressions in Manchuria. This is no time for petty factional squabbles, the students shouted and it is absolutely imperative that Nanking and Canton should immediately come to terms in order to combine their efforts to cope with the present national crisis. As Mr. Liang insisted upon war against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the course of his speech, he was shouted down by the students and forced to step off the platform. He was roughly handled by the students, but escaped uninjured.

The Shameen authorities, acting upon secret information arrested several Chinese and Japanese communists in Shameen yesterday and seized a bunch of communist literature in Russian language. Investigation reveals that these communnists attempted to stir Anti-Japanese agitations and take advantage of the disturbances for a Communist uprising:

After a preliminary exchange of views here, the Nanking and Canton Peace delegates left Hongkong for Canton this morning for further negotiations regarding details of the settlement. It is understood that tentative agreement has been reached between Canton and Nanking whereby Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will resign from his civil posts and Canton will anounce abolition of the Canton Nationalist Government.

It view of the repeated occurrences of Anti-Japanese riots, a Japanese gunboat, Saga, arrived in port today for the purpose of serving as a temporary shelter for Japanese refugees. The Police effected nine arrests of Chinese last night for Anti-Japanese agitations. Several minor Anti-Japanese incidents occurred yesterday but no casualties resulted.

***

Hongkong, Oct. 1 (2 p.m.)—Peace negotiations between Nanking delegates and Canton leaders are progressing very satisfactority. At today's meeting Chingwei and Hsiao Fu-chen presented Canton's terms for peace, while Nanking's counter proposals were put forward by Gen. Chen Min-chu. According to their tentative agreement, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will remain as Commander-in-chief and be instructed to lead the National Armies into Manchuria to force the evacuation of Japanese troops from Mukden and all other occupied cities in South Manchuria and Hu Han-min or Wang Chingwei is to be appointed Chairman of the National Government. The agreement also provides for the immediate release of Gen. Fang Chen-wu and Gen. Li Chai-sum, former Chairman of Kwangtung Provincial Government and leader of Kwangsi Faction who has been detained in Nanking since the Kwangsi deflection in 1929.

Anti-Japanese feeling is intense at Canton. A number of Chinese agitators threw bombs into several Chinese shops selling Japanese goods on Tunghing Road yesterday, resulting in two Chinese shop assistants injured. The agitators made good their escape and no arrests were made. Charged with defiance of Government's orders, the Koshing Theatre was ordered by the Canton Authorities to suspend performances for three days because the actors made Anti-Japanese utterances which were broadcasted through radio which the Government prohibited.

***

Hongkong, Oct. 2 (10 a.m.)—Mr. Hsiao Fu-chen, a leading member of Canton State Council, interviewed today, declared that considerable progress has been made in the peace conference between the Canton leaders and the Nanking envoys and preliminary negotiations are expected to be concluded within a week's time. In order to expedite matters and bring about immediate re-union of Nanking and Canton, Mr. Hsiao stated that the Canton Government has presented three concrete terms for peace with Nanking, namely, immediate liberation of Messrs. Hu Han-min, Li Chi-sen, Chu Cheng and Fang Chen-wu, joint administration of foreign affairs including the present Manchurian crisis and convocation of a Unification Conference at Shanghai for the re-organization of the National Government. It is understood that these three terms have been forwarded to Nanking by Nanking's delegates at Canton and their acceptance by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will mark the conclusion of the prelimimary conference.

Apprehensive of mob attack in view of the intense Anti-Japanese feeling prevailing at Canton, all Japanese residents there have evacuated the city for Shameen as a matter of precaution.

***

Hongkong, Oct. 4 (5 p.m.)—Peace negotiations between Nanking envoys and Canton leaders showed further progress yesterday, according to latest dispatches from Canton. Gen, Chen Min-chu who intended to leave Hongkong for Shanghai this morning aboard President Jefferson, suddenly cancelled his trip upon receipt of a telegram from President Chiang Kai-shek, instructing him to remain. In the meantime, the Canton leaders invited him to return to Canton to continue negotiations in order to arrive at a common basis for co-operation and re-union. Interviewed today, Gen. Chen held out high hopes for the success of the present negotiations and declared that he was confident of a peaceful settlement of the pending issues between Nanking and Canton. Asked as to whether or not he would accept the new appointment as Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Nanking, he said that he could not decide until he returns to Nanking in a few days.

***

Hongkong, Oct. 6 (2 p.m.)—Following satisfactory negotiations with Gen. Chen Ming-chu and as an evidence of food faith on his part to come to terms with Nanking, Gen. Chi-tang has agreed to restore the arms and ammunitions in Canton belonging to the 19th Route Army to his former rival. Gen. Chen Ming-chu is scheduled to leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow en route to Nanking to report to President Chiang Kai-shek on the results of the peace conferences. Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi, two other Nanking delegates, however, will remain here for a few more days and upon their departure for the North will be accompanied by Wang Ching-wei and other Southern leaders to attend the National Unification Conference at Shanghai. After a definite settlement of the differences between Nanking and Canton has been reached, it is said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be requested to transfer some of his divisions to Manchuria to force evacuation of the Japanese troops, while the Canton and Kwangsi forces will undertake the duties of bandit-suppression in Kiangsi and Hunan.

***

*South China Morning Post* (Sept. 26)—Canton was virtually flooded during the past few days by a deluge of telegrams from various public bodies from all parts of China, appealing for immediate cessation of hostilities against Nanking and a peaceful settlement of their political differences in order to present a united front in connection with the Manchuria situation; Southern leaders are most likely to accpt the peace mediators' terms for the arrangement of a peace conference.... A party of peace commissioners from Nanking consisting of Gen. Chen Ming-chu, Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi is coming down to Canton from Shanghai, bringing with them autographed letters from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Hah-min, urging the Southern leaders to settle their differences with Nanking by political means and to unite with the National Government in dealing with the present national oricis....Gen. Yu Han-miao and Li Yueng

ching, commander of 1st and 3rd Armies, arrived at Canton yesterday from Hunan front, abandoning their preparation for an offensive on Hengchow in view of the impending rapprochement between Nanking and Canton ....Gen. Chan Chi-teng has wired Gen. Chen Min-chu, Nanking's peace delegate, welcoming him to Canton for peace negotiations....Liu Lu-yin, former publicity director of Nanking Central Party Headquarters, who recently came to Canton on a peace mission, left Canton for Hongkong yesterday en route to Nanking after accomplishing his mission.

***

*South China Morning Post* (Sept. 28)—Much hope for peace is centered in the forthcoming arrival of the Nanking envoys, Messrs. Chen Min-chu, Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi who are expected to arrive at Hongkong tomorrow and will be met by Canton delegates including Tang Shao-yi, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei and Koo Ying-feng....Semi-official information from Canton states that Canton will demand election of Mr. Hu Han-min as next Chairman National Government following resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the issue by the Nanking Government of an amnesty inviting all Gen. Chiang's former political opponents to return to the Central Government....Gen. Wan Fu-lin, chairman of Kirin Provincial Government is reported to be coming down to Canton as Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's envoy to participate in peace negotiations....Preliminary peace session between Canton and Nanking delegates will discuss possibilities of inviting all members of Kuomintang Central Supervisory and Central Executive Committee elected at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions to return to Nanking to reorganise Kuomintang and political administrations; meeting, if successful, will be continued in Shanghai.... Canton said to suggest the drawing up of rule strictly forbidding military to interfere with Party and political affairs in future....Liu Lu-yin, who came down to Canton few weeks ago as a peace envoy of Nanking, has returned to Nanking bringing with him peace proposals of the Southern leaders....Canton State Council announced appointment of Feng Chu-wan as member of Kwangtung Provincial Government and provincial Finance Commissioner yesterday.

***

*South China Morning Post* (Sept. 29)—Nanking peace envoys including Gen. Chen Ming-chu and Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei and Chang Chi arrived in Hongkong yesterday aboard s. s. Tijisadance; interviewed, the Nanking officials declared that they were expecting a visit from Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo and said that Nanking Government was fully confident that their mission would be successful....Canton delegates including Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Li Wen-fan also reached here yesterday and a preliminary meeting was held at the Peninsular Hotel with th Nanking envoys last night....Canton mesages stated that Gen. Chi-tong summoned a conference with his colleagues and members of the State Council on Sunday in regard to peace negotiations with Nanking and the meeting decided that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek be requested to modify his military powers and relinquish his civil functions.... Another report alleged that in view of the critical situation in Manchuria, Southern leaders are suggesting that Gen. Chiang should lead the Government Army into Manchuria, leaving some neutral divisions under Gens. Chen Ming-chu and Pei-teh to garrison Nanking and other Kiangsu districts....Canton said to demand that the 4th Kuomin Plenary Session scheduled to take place at Nanking on Oct. 10 be postponed and in its place, a Unification Conference should be held at Shanghai on the same day at which Canton will be represented by Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Tang Shao-yi, Koo Ying-feng, Sun Fo with Gen. Chan Chi-tong remaining at Canton ...Military activities in Hunan have been entirely given up as a result of the peace move and the Anti-Japanese demonstrations which are engrossing attention of Canton officials; Gens. Yu Han-miao and Li Yang-ching have both returned from the front and Gen. Li Chung-yen's Kwangsi regiments are falling back from Hunan into Kweilin Kwangsi; Southern troops in Hunan are concentrating at Shuikwan Nam Hung and other Kwangtung border districts; buses, lannches and junks which were commandeered for troop transportation have all been released.

***

*South China Morning Post*, (Sept. 30)—Dr. C. C. Wu, former Chinese Minister to U.S.A., interviewed upon his arrival yesterday from Saigon, expressed the hope that peace conference between delegates of Nanking Government and Canton Authorities would be successful in view of the foreign menace and declined to comment on the Nanking Government while the peace negotiations were in progress; asked whether he was going to accept the Canton Government's offer to become Chief Justice of Canton Supreme Court, Dr. Wu said that he would not be contemplating to accept the post at the moment, until affairs in the country were settled; Dr. Wu also refrained from saying anything about the Manchurian situation, giving as his reason that he has been travelling for the past few months and was out of touch with events and therefore could not comment on the situation....The Canton and Nanking delegates held their second session yesterday at the Peninsular Hotel, at which Sun Fo and Wang Ching-wei of Canton and Gen. Chen Ming-chu and Tsai Yuan-pei representing Nanking figured prominently; the Conference was conducted behind closed doors and none of the delegates of both groups has so far disclosed the terms which have been advanced by the Canton Government....Telegrams from Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi, state that Kwangsi Armies under Gen. Pei Chung-hsi which advanced into Hunan in the latter part of previous month are returning to Kweilin or to other points along the Kwangsi border; perfect tranquility is prevail- at Kweilin at present and a considerable amount of construction work including road building and repairing is now being carried on in that city.

# Japanese Are Protected in Honan

*(Special to The Review)*

Kaifeng, Honan, October 1.—About 20 Japanese live at Chengchow in Central Honan, and at Singyang, in South Honan. With a view to protecting them, the Provincial Government recently proclaimed three regulation:— (1) No passport is temporarily to be given to the Japanese either for travel or for commerce; (2) the district governments and the public safety bureaus shall report the arrival and department of the Japanese from their regions to the Provincial Government, protect them and persuade them not to travel in inland regions; (3) Japanese, living at Chengchow and Sinyang, are permitted to leave, but their activities are to be strictly watched.

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, has telegraphed General Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, saying that the students of the Mukden and the Kirin Universities who are now taking refuge in Peiping due to invasion of the Japanese are welcomed to come to Honan to enter the Honan University, Kaifeng, without tuition charges. Continuing General Liu mentioned that the Honan University has five departments—Arts, Science, Agriculture, Law and Medicine and can still accept 300 students.

On account of the Japanese invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Provincial Educational Ministry has instructed all the high schools in the province to urge military training. The Provincial Government will send men to inspect the military training conditions in the very near future, in the different schools.

The Provincial Kuomintang has requested the military authorities to supply a large quantity of guns for the middle school students' military training here in the city. The middle school girl students are trained as an army nurse corps.

Li Ching-tsai, educational commissioner of the province and concurrently a standing committeeman of the Provincial Kuomintang, has petitioned the Central Government to change all the high schools in the country into short term military schools.

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, has recently gone to inspect the troops, stationed here in the city, and spoken of the invasion of the Japanese to them, and instructed them to be ready for the future.

On September 28 a special weekly memorial service was held in the Grand People's Theatre, students and teachers from the different schools in the city being present. Mr. Chen Pan-ling, a standing committeeman of the Provincial Kuomintang presided. Mr. Li Ching-tsai, educational commissioner of the province, and several other high officials gave lengthy and impressive speeches.

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 4,300,000 Shares
October 6.

| 1930-1931 High | Low | Div.$ perSh. | STOCKS | Mon. Oct. 5 | Tues. Oct. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23½ | 7 | 1.00 | Adams Express | 7 | 8⅝ |
| 182¾ | 69 | *6 00 | Allied Chemical & Dye | 69 | 77¼ |
| 42¾ | 14⅛ | 2.00 | Allis Chalmers | 14⅛ | 15½ |
| 129¾ | 72 | 4.00 | American Can | 72 | 79¼ |
| 51¾ | 12⅛ | — | American &ForeignPower | Unq. | 13¼ |
| 31½ | 4⅜ | — | American& For. Power W. | 4¾ | 6½ |
| 58½ | 20 | 2.00 | American Smelting | 20 | 23 |
| 201¾ | 121½ | 9.00 | American Tel. & Tel. | 121½ | 123⅝ |
| 132¾ | 75⅛ | *5.00 | American Tobacco "B" | 75⅛ | 83½ |
| 80¾ | 23 | 3.00 | American Waterworks | 23 | 27½ |
| 43¼ | 13 | 1.50 | Anaconda Copper | 13 | 14½ |
| 87⅞ | 28⅜ | 5.00 | Baltimore & Ohio | 28⅜ | 34⅛ |
| 70⅜ | 25⅛ | 2.00 | Bethlehem Steel | 25⅛ | 29⅝ |
| 76½ | 37 | *3.00 | Borden Company | 37 | 42½ |
| 30¾ | 10 | 1.00 | Borg Warner | 10 | 11½ |
| 45⅝ | 12⅛ | 1.25 | Canadian Pacific Railway | 12⅛ | 12¾ |
| 131½ | 33⅝ | — | Case J. I. | 33⅝ | 41⅜ |
| 54⅛ | 15⅝ | 3.00 | Chesapeake Corp | 15⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 25¾ | 11⅞ | 1.00 | Chrysler | 11⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 20¾ | 5¼ | *.30 | Cities Service, Co. | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| 45⅝ | 16¾ | 2.00 | Columbia Gas & Electric | 16¾ | 19⅞ |
| 16⅝ | 2⅞ | .75 | Columbia Graphaphone | Unq. | Mutl. |
| 12 | 4¾ | .40 | Commonwealth &Southern | 4¾ | 5⅛ |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | — | " " warr. | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| 109⅝ | 61¼ | 4.00 | Consolidated Gas. of N. Y. | 61¼ | 69 |
| 12 | 5 | — | Continental Oil | 5½ | 6⅜ |
| 86⅝ | 37⅛ | *3.00 | Corn Products | 37⅛ | 41½ |
| 3⅞ | 1¾ | — | Curtiss Wright Co. | 1¾ | 1¼ |
| 78¾ | 44½ | 4.00 | Drug Incorporated | 44½ | 48 |
| 107 | 55½ | 4.00 | Du Pont de Nemours | 55½ | 59 |
| 185¾ | 93¾ | *5.00 | Eastman Kodak | 93¾ | 107¾ |
| 61 | 14⅞ | 6% S | Electric Bond & Share | 14⅞ | 18¾ |
| 38⅜ | 5¼ | 2.50 | Fox Film "A" | 5¼ | 6⅜ |
| 54¾ | 24¾ | 1.60 | General Electric | 24¾ | 28⅜ |
| 56 | 30⅝ | 3.00 | General Foods | 30⅝ | 35 |
| 48 | 22½ | 3.00 | General Motors | 22½ | 25 |
| 84⅛ | 23 | 5.00 | General Railway Signal | 23 | 30 |
| 58¾ | 9¼ | — | Gillette | 9¼ | 11½ |
| 42½ | 18 | 2.50 | Gold Dust | 18 | 20 |
| 20⅞ | 5 | — | Goodrich Rubber | 5 | 6⅛ |
| 52¾ | 16¾ | 3.00 | Goodyear Tire& Rubber | 16¾ | 21½ |
| 22⅝ | 6¼ | 1.00 | Granby | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 62½ | 17¼ | 4.00 | International Cement | 17¼ | 19 |
| 4 | ⅝ | — | International Combu. Eng. | ⅝ | ¾ |
| 60½ | 23½ | 2.50 | International Harvester | 23½ | 25¼ |
| 20⅛ | 7½ | .60 | International Nickel | 7½ | 8⅜ |
| 38¾ | 14 | 1.00 | International Tel.& Tel. | 14 | 16½ |
| 80¾ | 32 | 3.00 | Johns Manville | 32 | 37 |
| 31½ | 10¼ | 1.00 | Kennecott | 10¼ | 12 |
| 27¾ | 5⅛ | 1.61 | Kreuger & Toll | 6¼ | 7⅛ |
| 91 | 42 | *4.00 | Liggett & Myers, "B" | 42 | 50 |
| 63½ | 27⅝ | 3.00 | Loew's: Inc | 27⅝ | 33½ |
| 21⅞ | 10 | — | Lorillard P Co. (com.) | 10 | 11⅞ |
| 19 | 6 | — | Ludlum Steel | 6 | 6½ |
| 29¼ | 8⅝ | — | Montgomery Ward | 8⅝ | 11⅜ |
| 40⅞ | 15¼ | 4.00 | Nash Motors | 15½ | 17⅞ |
| 14¾ | 5 | 1.00 | Nevada Consolidated Co. | 5 | 6 |
| 132¼ | 50 | 4.00 | New York Central | 50 | 57½ |
| 11 | 3⅞ | — | North American Aviation | 3⅞ | 4½ |
| 54⅞ | 30 | 2.00 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 30 | 33 |
| 11⅞ | 4 | .40 | Packard Motor | 4 | 4¼ |
| 50¼ | 10½ | 2½%S | Paramount—Publix Corp | 10½ | 12½ |
| 64 | 29⅞ | 3.00 | Pennsylvania Railroad | 29⅞ | 33¼ |
| 8½ | 3¾ | .20 | Pennroad Corporation | 3¾ | 3⅝ |
| 16⅝ | 4¾ | — | Phillips Petroleum | 5 | 5⅜ |
| 96 | 52½ | 3.40 | Public Service of N.Jersey | 52½ | 60¾ |
| 27½ | 10⅞ | — | Radio Corporation | 10⅞ | 13 |
| 24½ | 7 | — | Radio-Keith Orpheum | 7 | 8¼ |
| 54½ | 35⅞ | 3.00 | Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 35⅞ | 38⅛ |
| 63¼ | 31 | *2.50 | Sears Roebuck | 31 | 35¾ |
| 10¼ | 3½ | — | Shell Union | 3½ | 4 |
| 23⅜ | 9¾ | — | Simmons Company | 9¾ | 10 |
| 26½ | 13⅞ | 1.60 | Socony-Vacuum Corp. | 12⅞ | 13¼ |
| 54½ | 28⅞ | 2.00 | SouthernCaliforniaEdison | 28⅜ | 36⅛ |
| 88⅜ | 29¼ | 3.50 | Standard Gas & Electric | 29¼ | 36⅛ |
| 53½ | 28⅜ | *1.00 | Standard Oil of N. Jersey | 28⅜ | 31¾ |
| 36¼ | 15⅛ | 2.00 | Texas Corporation | 15⅛ | 16⅞ |
| 55¾ | 21⅛ | 3.00 | Texas Gulf Sulphur | 21⅛ | 24¼ |
| 18 | 3⅝ | .40 | Trans America | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 72 | 27½ | 2.60 | Union Carbide & Carbon | 27½ | 33½ |
| 205⅛ | 105⅛ | 10.00 | Union Pacific Railway | Mult | 110 |
| 38⅞ | 12½ | — | United Aircraft& Transp't | 12½ | 15⅛ |
| 31 | 10⅝ | .75 | United Corporation | 10⅝ | 13⅛ |
| 37½ | 20 | 1.20 | United Gas Improvement | 20 | 21½ |
| 20⅜ | 5⅝ | — | U.S. Rubber | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| 152⅜ | 62¼ | 4.00 | U.S. Steel | 62¼ | 71½ |
| 76¾ | 13½ | — | Vanadium | 13½ | 17 |
| 20⅜ | 4¾ | — | Warner Bros. Pictures | 5¼ | 6⅜ |
| 107¾ | 39⅜ | 2.50 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 39⅜ | 46½ |
| 72⅝ | 43⅜ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 43⅜ | 49⅜ |
| *plus extras | | | Call Money | 1½% | 1½% |

*Swan Culbertson & Fritz*

*Investment Securities—Local & Foreign*

*Safe Deposit Facilities*

*New York stock quotations received daily*

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

## American-Oriental Finance Co.'s Quotations

| 1931 High | Low | Book Value | Par Value | Div. | Stocks | Earn. 1930 | Estimated Earn.Full Year 1931 | PRICE Mon. Oct. 5 | Tues. Oct. 6 | Current Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109⅜ | 52⅞ | 40 | no | 3.00 | Air Reduction | 6.32 | 4.75 | 52⅞ | 59½ | 5.0 |
| 60 | 35 | 137 | 100 | 5.00 | Amer. Sugar Refining | 6.24 | 4.00 | 35 | 37¾ | 13.2 |
| 43 | 14 | 16 | no | 3.00 | Canada Dry Ginger Ale | 4 43 | 4.45 | 14 | 16½ | 18.0 |
| 52½ | 12¼ | 22 | no | 3.00 | Caterpillar Tractor | 4.63 | 1.50 | 12¼ | 14½ | 21.4 |
| 62¾ | 32 | 43 | no | 2.50 | Continental Can | 5 04 | 4.00 | 32 | 36⅞ | 6.7 |
| 18 | 3 | — | no | — | Coty, Inc. | 0.86 | - - | 3¾ | 4 | - - |
| 23 | 12⅛ | 22 | no | 1.00 | Diamond Match | 1.59 | 1.25 | 12⅛ | 14 | 7.1 |
| 74⅜ | 20¼ | 17 | no | 6.00 | Elec. Auto Lite Co. | 5.32 | 5.00 | 20¼ | 23½ | 25 6 |
| 60¾ | 17¾ | 37 | no | 1.00 | Elec. Power & Light | 2.56 | 2.85 | 17¾ | 21⅛ | 4.7 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | | | .222† | F'damental Trust "A" | | | 4⅛ | 4¾ | 9.2 |
| 7¼ | 4½ | | | 0.30† | F'damental Trust "B" | | | 4½ | 5 | 12.0 |
| 73⅛ | 40 | 65 | no | 4.00 | Gen. Amer Tank Car | 7.95 | 6.00 | 40 | 43⅝ | 9.3 |
| 16¼ | 6⅝ | 24 | 100 | — | Int. Printing Ink | 6 84 | .10 | 6⅝ | 6½ | - - |
| 43⅞ | 15¾ | 71 | no | 2 00 | Mack Trucks | 2.60 | nil | 15¾ | 18¼ | 11.1 |
| 83¾ | 38¾ | 17 | 10 | 2 80 | Nat'l Biscuit | 3.41 | 3.00 | 38¾ | 43½ | 15.5 |
| 39¾ | 15⅛ | 29 | no | — | Nat'l Cash Register | 3.00 | 2.00 | 15⅛ | 17½ | - - |
| 50¾ | 20½ | 15 | no | 2 60 | Nat'l Dairy Products | 4.11 | 3.50 | 20½ | 24⅛ | 9.9 |
| 88 | 26½ | 22 | no | 10% S | North American Co. | 4.16 | 4 00 | 26½ | 35 | 10% |
| 59½ | 20¼ | 24 | no | 2 50 | Otis Elevator | 3.44 | 2 95 | 20¼ | 24 | 10.4 |
| 65¼ | 38⅝ | 40 | no | 5.00 | Safeway Stores | 9.02 | 5.50 | 40⅛ | 46 | 10.9 |
| 67¾ | 29 | 74 | no | 4.00 | United Fruit | 6.76 | 4 24 | 29 | 31⅛ | 12.9 |
| 36¾ | 9 | 63 | no | 1.00 | U. S Realty & Imp. | 4.42 | 1.15 | 9 | 13¾ | 7.1 |

† — Interim Div.—6 months
S — Stock div.

## Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 30th September, 1931.

Grave developments have taken place in Manchuria threatening the relations of China with Japan and riots in India of a very serious nature. London New York cross rate delined swiftly. Bringing about a spectacular rise in Silver. We have no space for detail: each day seems to produce fresh and unprecedented changes in the economic situation. Previous p rities between currencies have disappeared: Bankers at times are reluctant to operate in Gold Dollars, Yen, Rupees, and Guilders. and each transaction stands on it's own. There is an estimated oversold position with Chinese speculators of possibly £3½ million.

On Saturday Banks were closed for the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Silver:—Opened on the 24th inst. at 16¼d. for spot and 16⅜d. forward, and G. $ 0.29¼ and closes today at 16⅜d. and 16⅜d. and G $ 0.28¼.

China and India have bought and sold: America has sold: speculators have bought and sold heavily: the market each day can be describeo as uncertain.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on the 24th inst. was 1/5¹d: raised next day to 1/5¼d: on resuming business on the 28 th was raised to 1/6d. where it remains today.

The market opened on the 24th inst. nominal at 1/6: G. $ 31⅛ and Yen 150. Easiness bought rates down as far as 1/5⅞d. and G. $ 31. but recovered to 1/6⅛d: G. $ 32, and Yen 149. The afternoon a firm tendency set in and business was December. done at 1/6⅛d: followed by considerable weakness, to close at 1/5⅞d, G. $ 31⅛ and Yen 151. 4 m/st were done, with cover, at ⅛ difference between T/T and 4 m/st. Gold Bars opened 665 and closed at 690.50.

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... ... Tls. 72,506,000 a decrease of Tls. 605,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 184,300,000 an increase of $ 1,900,000
Estimated value Tls. 205,202,000 as against Tls, 218,318,000 held at this time last year

| † | Average rates for Aug. | Thursday Sept. 24 | Friday Sept. 25 | Saturday Sept. 26 | Monday Sept. 28 | Tuesday Sept. 29 | Wed. Sept. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T on London | 1/2.540 | 1/5½ | 1/5⅜ | | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 1/5½ | 1/5⅜ | | 1/6 | 1/6 | 1/6 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 1/5 9/16 | 1/5 13/16 | | 1/6 1/16 | 1/6 1/16 | 1/6 1/16 |
| T/T on India | 81,670 | nom | 99½ | | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| T/T on France | 750,440 | 75Ⅷ | 714 | | 726 | 735 | 739 |
| T/T on N.Y. | 29,440 | 29⅜ | 28⅛ | | 28⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ |
| T/T on Demand | | 29⅞ | 28⅛ | | 28⅝ | 29 | 29⅛ |
| T/T on Hamburg R. M. | | 132 | 123 | | 121 | 120 | 123 |
| T/T on H'kong | 80.352 | 78 nom. | 78 nom | | 78 nom. | 78¼ nom. | 78½ nom |
| T/T on Japan | 168,000 | 152¾ | 175 | | 172½ | 172½ | 170 |
| T/T on Batavia | 72 940 | 73½ | 70 | | 75 | 75½ | 75½ |
| T/T on Straits | 90 850 | 159 | 157 | | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ |
| Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. &D/A | 1/3.415 | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L D/P | — | | | | | | |
| 6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A | 1/3.665 | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P | 797.800 | | | | | | |
| 4m/s N Y.Lc. | 31,190 | | | | | | |
| 4m/s ,, Docs. | — | | | | | | |

BANK HOLIDAY

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | Sept. 24 | Sept. 25 | Sept. 26 | Sept 28 | Sept. 29 | Sept. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | | | | | | |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | 16¼ | 15⅞ | | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) ..... | G.$ 29½ Tls. | G.$ 29⅛ Tls. | | G.$.28¾ Tls. | G.$.28⅝ Tls. | G.$ 28⅛ Tls. |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ..... | 690⁰⁰ Tls. | 689⁰⁰ Tls. | | 657⁵⁰ Tls. | 703⁵⁰ Tls. | 723⁰⁰ Tls. |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 ..... | 112⁵⁰ Tls. | 112⁵⁰ Tls. | | 112⁵⁰ Tls. | 112⁵⁰ Tls. | 112⁵⁰ Tls. |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 72.55 | 72.55 | | 72.4625 | 72.3875 | 72.4375 |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | 6% | 5% | | 7% | 4% | 3% |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

HOLIDAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 6% | London on Paris | T/T 98 60 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 2% | New York on London | T/T 3.88¾ |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 5¾% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5¾ |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, | 5⅞% | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/2⅝ |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, | 6% | Kobe on London | T/T 2/5½ |

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

## The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

October 1, 1931.

| SECURITY | RATE & DATE DUE | Price | Approx Yield% |
|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York .. .. | Stock | 51 | — |
| City of Antwerp .. .. | 5 % Dec. 1, 1958 | 90 | 5.75 |
| Argentine Government | 6 % May 1, 1960 | 45 | — |
| Canadian National Railway Co. .. .. | 5 % Oct. 1, 1969 | 89 | 5.71 |
| Chile Government .. | 6 % Jan. 1, 1961 | 15 | — |
| City of Vienna .. .. | 6 % Nov. 1, 1952 | 61 | 10.70 |
| City of Yokohama .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1961 | 85 | 7.23 |
| German General Electric (A. E. G.) .. .. | 6 % May 1, 1948 | 44¾ | — |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture.. .. | 6 % Apr. 15, 1938 | 49¾ | — |
| Greek Government .. | 6 % Feb. 1, 1968 | 60 | 10 19 |
| Japanese Government | 6½% Feb. 1, 1954 | 100¼ | 6 48 |
| Kingdom of Italy.. .. | 7 % Dec. 1, 1951 | 80 | 9 21 |
| Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1954 | 14 | — |
| Nord Railway Co. .. | 6½% Oct. 1, 1950 | 98½ | 6.64 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. .. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1957 | 70 | 8.34 |
| Oriental Development Co.. .. .. .. .. | 5½% Nov. 1, 1958 | 85 | 6.71 |
| Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co. .. .. | 7 % Sept. 15, 1958 | 100 bid | 7.00 |
| Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.) .. .. | 7½% Sept. 1, 1949 | 45 | — |
| Republic of Finland .. | 5½% Feb. 1, 1958 | 48½ | — |
| Republic of Peru . .. | 6 % Dec. 1, 1960 | 9¾ | — |
| Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w. | 6 % Aug. 1, 1953 | 50 | — |
| Saxon Public Works .. | 6½% May 1, 1951 | 30¾ | — |
| Saxon State Mortgage Institution .. .. .. | 6½% Dec. 1, 1946 | 36 | — |
| Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan) .. .. | 6 % July 1, 1932 | 95 | 11.43 |
| Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan).. .. .. .. | 6 % June 15, 1953 | 65¾ | 9.83 |
| Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan) .. .. | 7 % Mar. 15, 1945 | 89 | 8.38 |
| U. S. of Brazil .. .. | 6½% Oct. 1, 1957 | 21 | — |
| Anaconda Copper Mining Co. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 15 | — |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. .. .. | Common Stock | 35 | — |
| Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock .. | 6 % (Amn. Shares) | 67 | — |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co. .. .. .. .. .. | Common Stock | 32¼ | — |
| Socony-Vacuum Co .. | Common Stock | 15½ | — |
| United Aircraft and Transport Corp. .. | Common Stock | 15⅛ | — |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. .. .. .. .. . | 6½% July 1, 1944 | 41 | — |
| CubanDominicanSugar Corp. .. .. .. .. | 7½% Nov. 1, 1944 | 7 | — |
| Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. .. | 7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock | 7 | — |
| State of Minas Geraes Series "A" .. .. .. | 6½% Sept. 1, 1959 | 12½ | — |

### QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of China Gold Loan .. .. .. | 5 % 1925 | 70 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped .. | 5 % 1913/60 | 94 | — |
| Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped | 5 % 1913/60 | 62 | — |
| Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan) .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1912 | 38 | — |
| ShanghaiNanking Railway .. .. .. .. | 5 % 1904/08 | 40 | — |
| Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway .. | 5 % 1908/38 | 75 | — |
| Hukuang Railway .. | 5 % 1911/1951 | 22½ | — |
| TientsinPukowRailway | 5 % 1908/09 | 17 | — |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct. are not guaranteed.

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# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;*

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Aug. 7

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn, Mercerised | *Pls* | 18 |
| Aluminium Sheets | ,, | 14 |
| Copper Ingots | ,, | 3,528 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 810 |
| Hay | ,, | 27 |
| Paper, Bond | ,, | 420 |
| Hats, Felt | *Doz.* | 32 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn... | *Sup ft.* | 496,426 |
| Clear | ,, | 111,579 |

### ATAGO MARU, August 8.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| YoungHyson, Hangchow | *Pls.* | 11 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 633 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Chefoo ..... | *Bls.*107 | ,, 300.70 |
| Shanghai ..... | ,, 20 | ,, 66.18 |
| Silk Cocoon Strippings: | | |
| Shanghai..... | *Bls.*18 | ,, 56.17 |
| Brassware ..... | ,, | 61 |
| Hides, Buffalo ..... | ,, | 313 |

### SUNNANVIK, August 8.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang ..... | *Pls.* | 187 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | *Pls.* | 322 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| Yellow, Tsingtao | *Bls.*10 | ,, 9.70 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai ..... | *Bls.* 5 | *Pls.* 4.86 |
| Brassware ..... | ,, | 55 |
| Bristles, Assorted..... | ,, | 150 |

### GOLDEN SUN, August 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Pongees, Honan..... | *Pls.* | 41 |
| Seed, Sesamum..... | ,, | 6,660 |

### BRYNJE, August 11.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Merchantable ..... | *Sup.ft.* | 68,643 |
| Ordinary, Sawn ... | ,, | 750,119 |

### PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, August 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang ..... | *Pls.* | 98 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| YoungHyson, Hangchow, etc. ..... | ,, | 398 |
| Hyson, Hangchow ... | ,, | 134 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo... | ,, | 823 |
| Other kinds, Shanghai | ,, | 1 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.*20 | ,, 20.08 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan..... | ,, | 41.70 |
| Brassware ..... | ,, | 62 |
| Feathers, Duck..... | ,, | 10 |
| ,, Goose..... | ,, | 6 |
| Hats, Hemp..... | *Pcs.* | 600 |
| Skins, Lamb, Untanned.. | ,, | 2,000 |

### MEMPHIS CITY, August 13.

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Pipes ..... | *Pls.* | 384 |
| Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick | ,, | 1,341 |
| ,, Pilings ..... | ,, | 709 |
| Tubes ..... | ,, | 951 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 9,540 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Tubes ..... | ,, | 713 |
| Sheets, Plain..... | ,, | 3,026 |
| Steel, Bamboo ..... | ,, | 2,008 |
| Gum Resin ..... | ,, | 3,529 |

### MONTREAL MARU, August 13.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American | *Bls.* 1,717 | *Pls.* 6,388 |
| Paper, Bond ..... | ,, | 525 |
| ,, Chipboard ..... | ,, | 4,208 |
| Wheat ..... | ,, | 72,150 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Ordinary, Sawn ... | *Sup.ft* | 301,200 |
| Pipes ..... | ,, | 285,098 |

### BORDEAUX MARU, August 15.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paper, Chipboard ..... | *Pls.* | 173 |
| Timber: | | |
| Logs, Hardwood..... | *Sup.ft.* | 96,098 |
| ,, Softwood ..... | ,, | 222,137 |

### BORDEAUX MARU, August 15.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raisins ..... | *Pls.* | 1,312 |
| Wheat ..... | ,, | 71,250 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 250 |
| Timber, Softwood: | | |
| Logs..... | *Sup.ft.* | 38,734 |

### EMPRESS OF CANADA, Aug. 17.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Piece Goods ..... | *Pls.* | 0.85 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.*160 | ,, 159.96 |
| Yellow, Hankow, etc..... | *Bls.*10 | ,, 9 82 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai ..... | *Bls* 10 | *Pls.* 19.85 |
| Skins Raccoon, Untanned | *Pcs.* | 1,000 |

### EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Aug. 17.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bronze Powder..... | *Pls.* | 75 |
| Cobalt, Oxide of ..... | ,, | 8 |
| Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: | | |
| For Motor-cars & Trucks | *Pcs.* | 67 |
| Rubber Inner Tubes: | | |
| For Motor Cars and Trucks | ,, | 38 |

### SANYO MARU, August 18.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American, | *Bls* 2,490 | *Pls.* 8,715 |
| Babbitt's Metal ..... | ,, | 101 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Tinned Plates Plain... | *Pls.* | 889 |
| Petrol tum ..... | ,, | 131 |
| Tobacco, Leaf ..... | ,, | 613 |
| Wax, Paraffin ..... | ,, | 840 |

### CHINESE PRINCE, August 19.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Canvas ..... | *Yds.* | 165 |
| Brass Wire ..... | *Pls* | 40 |
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets ..... | *Pls* | 351 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 7,789 |
| Steel, Structural ..... | ,, | 203 |
| Borax ..... | ,, | 84 |
| Dextrine ..... | ,, | 462 |
| Glucose ..... | ,, | 406 |
| Grease Lubsicating Mineral | ,, | 88 |
| Tobacco, Leaf ..... | ,, | 3,080 |
| Vegetable Fats ..... | ,, | 11 |
| Wax, Paraffin ..... | *Pls.* | 228 |
| Motor-cars ..... | *Pcs.* | 1 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 11,552 |
| Machinery ..... | *G. Units.* | 10,611 |

### LIBERATOR, August 20.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets ..... | *Pls* | 1,917 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain..... | ,, | 2,101 |
| Steel, Bamboo ..... | ,, | 419 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | *Galls.* | 5,295 |

### TANTALUS, August 21.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Sheets ..... | *Pls.* | 1,481 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain... | ,, | 370 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain..... | ,, | 1,941 |
| Cotton, Raw: | | |
| American, | *Bls.* 1,500 | ,, 5,363 |
| Grease ..... | ,, | 91 |
| Soda, Crystal..... | ,, | 64 |
| Tobacco, Leaf ..... | ,, | 2,966 |
| Motor Passenger Cars ... | *Pcs.* | 11 |
| Sand-paper ..... | *Reams* | 9 |
| Oil, Lubricting, Mineral | *Galls.* | 26,220 |
| ,, Transformer ..... | ,, | 1,000 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of | *G. Units* | 2,462 |
| Dyes, Aniline | *Pkgs.* 50 | ,, 2,527 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars ..... | *Hk. Tls.* | 135,564 |

### TAIYO MARU, August 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black other kinds, Kiukiang ..... | *Pls.* | 14 |
| Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo..... | ,, | 47 |

### PRESIDENT LINCOLN, August 21.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai ..... | *Bls* 25 | *Pls.* 42.62 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Antung, etc. ..... | *Bls.*50 | ,, 51.17 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.*75 | *Pls.* 74 76 |
| Tea, Green, other kinds, Ningpo..... | ,, | 261 |
| Feathers, Duck..... | ,, | 28 |
| Hair, Human ..... | ,, | 143 |
| Oil, Groundnut..... | ,, | 147 |
| Rugs..... | *Pcs.* | 14 |

### KARMALA, August 24.

(Agents: Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Motor-cars ..... | *Pcs.* | 15 |
| Motor-trucks, & Chassis of | ,, | 10 |

### NIEL MAERSK, August 24.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: | | |
| Defective Bars ..... | *Pls.* | 424 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain .. | ,, | 2,431 |
| ,, ,, Strips .. | ,, | 258 |
| Iron and Steel, Galvanized: | | |
| Wire Shorts ..... | ,, | 1,070 |
| Ink, Printing ..... | ,, | 199 |
| Paper, Bond..... | *Pls.* | 10 |
| ,, Blotting ..... | ,, | 21 |
| ,, Coated ..... | ,, | 13 |
| ,, Chipboar ..... | ,, | 2,382 |
| ,, Manilla Board ... | ,, | 403 |
| ,, Printing (Woodfree) | ,, | 1,313 |
| Resin ..... | ,, | 367 |
| Tobacco, Leaf ..... | ,, | 1,117 |

### KURAMA MARU, August 25.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| YoungHyson, Hangchow | *Pls.* | 54 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo etc. | ,, | 499 |
| Silk Cocoon Strippings: | | |
| Shanghai ..... | *Bls.*16 | ,, 51.25 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Shanghai | *Bls.*110 | ,, 1.50 |
| ,, Antung, etc. | ,,110 | ,, 114.89 |
| Silk, Refuse: | | |
| Antung, etc .. | *Bls.*53 | ,, 148 50 |
| Shanghai ..... | ,, 10 | ,, 33.16 |

### BORDEAUX MARU, August 25.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | *Bls.*70 | *Pls.* 69 07 |
| Seed, Sesamum..... | ,, | 2,856 |

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